

## Majali begins Tunis visit

TUNIS (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali arrived here Sunday for an official visit to Tunisia during which means to coordinate phosphate production between Tunisia and Jordan and exports to international markets are expected to be discussed. In a statement upon arrival, Mr. Majali underlined the need for such coordination between Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco, which account for about one third of the world's phosphate exports. Mr. Majali is accompanied by Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) Director General Wasef Azar. The minister and the JPMC Director-General will visit Morocco after concluding their talks in Tunis. They are expected to meet with Tunisian Prime Minister Rashid Sfar and other cabinet members during their stay in Tunisia.

# Jordan Times

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## UNESCO director general leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Amadou Mahtar Mbow left for Syria on Sunday evening at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan. In Amman, Mr. Mbow attended the inauguration of two UNESCO regional offices and held talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior government officials (See story page 3).

## Cabinet okays air links with India

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet has approved an agreement on air transport links between Jordan and India. The agreement was reached here during a visit last February by an Indian delegation which was led by Indian Minister of State for Civil Aviation Jagdish Tytler. Under this agreement Royal Jordanian (RJ) airline will operate flights between Jordan and India.

## Briton to appeal Malaysian sentence

PENANG (R) — The lawyer of a Briton sentenced to hang for drug smuggling said he would file a notice of appeal on Monday against conviction and sentence. Rashiah Rajasingham told Reuters the appeal was likely to be heard by Malaysia's supreme court in Kuala Lumpur within six months. Derrick Gregory, 37, from Richmond in Surrey, was found guilty on Friday by the Penang high court of possessing 576 grammes of heroin in October 1982.

## Levy favours scrapping Lavi

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's top soldier, Chief of Staff General Moshe Levy, will recommend that the government accept a U.S. proposal to scrap the costly Lavi warplane project, the independent newspaper Haaretz reported Sunday. The newspaper's military correspondent said that because of the Lavi's expense, Gen. Levy would drop his support and favour buying about 100 F-16s from the United States. The Israeli defence ministry said last week that defence establishment conclusions on U.S. alternative proposals would be submitted this month for a cabinet decision.

## Soviets have 'nothing new' on Kampuchea

JAKARTA (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had no new proposals for ending the Kampuchean conflict and serious differences remain, his Indonesian counterpart Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said. As Mr. Shevardnadze flew out of Jakarta for communist Indochina, Mr. Mochtar told a news conference: "He did not make any new proposals on Kampuchea ... there are possibilities for a compromise ... but serious differences remain."

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# King visits Baghdad for talks with Iraqi leaders

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein paid a brief visit to Baghdad on Sunday for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The talks were believed to have centred on the latest developments in the Middle East and the recent flare-up in the Iran-Iraq war.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, did not give details of the two leaders' talks, which were attended by high-level officials from both sides. Reporting the King's departure for Baghdad earlier in the day, the news agency said the visit came in the framework of consultations and coordination between the two countries and topics to be discussed included the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas and the Gulf war.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the King and President Hussein discussed "brotherly ties and the Arab situation in general."

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Iraqi leaders attending the talks included First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, Interior Minister Saadoun Shaker, National Assembly Speaker Saadoun Hammadi, Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nasif Jassem and Minister of State for Military Affairs General Abdul Jabbar Shanshal.

The King's visit follows a series of Iranian offensives in the southern and northern fronts of the Iran-Iraq war.

Iraq has reported that all of the offensives were foiled and thousands of Iranian soldiers were killed.

INA said Sunday that President Hussein assured the King "of the strength of the Iraqi forces on the front and their ability to crush any Iranian aggression."

It quoted the King as reiterating Jordan's support for Iraq in its "defence of the Arab Nation's land and dignity."

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# Militia posters removed from west Beirut walls

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Boy scouts scraped militia posters from the bullet-pocked walls of west Beirut Sunday, watched by Syrian troops who have driven opposition gunmen from the streets, witnesses said.

Undeterred by pouring rain, dozens of the scouts, aged from 12 upwards, fanned out at the start of a two-day clean-up campaign.

Some ripped at grimy layers of posters plastered onto walls, others sprayed white paint over slogans — even new ones like "the security of Beirut is the security of Syria."

Posters of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad were spared, but not those of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the missing Lebanese Shi'ite leader Imam Musa Sadr, local political chiefs or "martyrs" from militia ranks.

"I ask all Beirutis to share in this campaign. We should remove all the signs of war," said Tawfik Al Dika, scout group coordinator. "We should keep only pictures of President Hafez Al Assad in tribute to his help in keeping peace in this city."

More than 7,000 Syrian troops swept into west Beirut on Feb. 22 to suppress rival opposition factions after six days of militia street fighting which left over 200 people dead.

The Syrians killed 18 pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God) militants during their crackdown on militia anarchy.

Hizbullah supporters, who shouted anti-Syrian slogans at a mass funeral for dead militants, turned out in thousands Saturday to welcome a new Iranian ambassador to Beirut.

The Syrians have not deployed in Shi'ite suburbs of southern Beirut or in the Falangist heartland to the north.

New Iranian envoy welcomed  
Iran's new Ambassador

Ahmad Dastmalchian vowed "unlimited support" for guerrillas fighting Israel's occupation of South Lebanon.

As crowds chanted "death to America, death to Israel," the bearded Dastmalchian denounced as an "unjustified ugly crime" the recent killing of pro-Iranian Shi'ite militiamen by peace-enforcing Syrian troops in west Beirut.

"I am very sorry that my mission as ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic should coincide with the painful tragedy that has befallen the Muslims in the world, especially in Lebanon and Iran, as a result of the killing of the 23 sons of Hizbullah," Dastmalchian said.

"The elements whose hands committed this unjustified ugly crime should have realised that it serves the interests of American imperialism and Israel," he said in a statement he read out to cheering crowds at Beirut's Shi'ite suburb of Ouzai.

Dozens of sheep were slaughtered for the new ambassador as he walked to the forum to address the welcoming mass.

His sharp criticism of Syria's crackdown on Hizbullah, suggests Iran might oppose an expansion of Syria's law-enforcing drive to include the suburban Shi'ite slums on Beirut's southern outskirts.

There has been speculation after the Syrian-Hizbullah clash in west Beirut's Basta residential district on Feb. 24 that Syrian troops would be sent to curb militia lawlessness in the Shi'ite suburbs, where several foreign hostages are believed held.

Extremist Shi'ite factions are believed to hold most of the 26 foreigners currently missing and presumed kidnapped in Lebanon.

President Hafez Assad's Syrian government dispatched 7,000 troops backed by 100 tanks to west Beirut on Feb. 22 to stamp out a week of street battles between Druze and Shi'ite militias that left 300 people killed and 1,300 wounded.

The intervention was requested by Lebanon's five top Muslim government leaders and militia chiefs, who admitted they could not rein in the warring militiamen.

Syria is Lebanon's main power broker. In addition to the west Beirut force, the Syrians maintain 25,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League.

But Iran's influence has been steadily growing among the one million Shi'ites who make up Lebanon's largest single sect since Iran's revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seized power in 1979.

Hizbullah is the standard bearer of all pro-Khomeini fundamentalist groups campaigning for the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon.

Dastmalchian was accompanied by a three-man delegation representing Khomeini to extend condolences to Hizbullah on the death of the 23 victims of the clash with Syrians, an Iranian embassy statement said.

Dastmalchian's appointment ended a three-year Iranian strain with Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel, who ordered the expulsion of the previous ambassador in 1983 on charges of meddling in Lebanon's domestic affairs.

Relations between the two nations had since been kept at a charge d'affaires level.

## Campaign starts for Egypt's elections

CAIRO (R) — Streets were decorated with banners and flashing slogans as more than 3,500 candidates opened campaigning for general elections on April 6 for Egypt's 448-seat parliament.

President Hosni Mubarak, whose centrist National Democratic Party (NDP) is expected to win a big majority, dissolved parliament last month after a referendum showed that nearly 90 per cent of voters favoured such a move.

Mr. Mubarak's main aim in calling the election two years ahead of time for a new five-year session apparently was to clear doubts over the assembly's authority before he seeks a second term as president in October.

The previous parliament was elected under a system requiring candidates to be member of political parties. Under a new electoral law introduced in December, independents may run for the first time in all 48 constituencies.

General Ahmad Rassekh, head of the Interior Ministry's Elections Committee, told reporters about 2,000 candidates were competing for 48 newly-endorsed seats marked for independents.

The rest were named by Egypt's legal political parties.

Main opposition groups, ranging in ideology from socialist to old-guard conservative, initially agreed to run on a single-party ticket to bypass a rule stipulating they must receive eight per cent of the total vote to take up a seat.

But the deal fell through after the right-wing Wafd, the only opposition group to win seats in the last election in May 1984, voted against an alliance.

One street banner in Cairo Saturday, raised by the leftist Unionist Progressive Party, read "no to the killers of children — no to contaminated milk" — referring to reports that milk spoiled by fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster last April was being shipped from Europe.

Mr. Mubarak's NDP, which had 391 members in the old house, nominated candidates for all 48 constituencies.

The NDP campaign will focus on personal contacts, leaflets, and information published by the party's newspaper, Mayo, to be issued daily. Information Minister Safwat Sharif said.

Gen. Rassekh said the Wafd, which won 57 assembly seats in 1984, will compete in 47 constituencies.

The Socialist Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the Muslim Brotherhood are running under a joint ticket.

The Brotherhood, founded in 1929 and with branches in various Arab states, seeks Islamic rule and represents the religious right in Egypt.

It has been banned since 1954 following an abortive attempt by one of its members to kill then President Gamal Abdul Nasser.

## Committee to probe Swedish role in arms scandal

STOCKHOLM (R) — Further revelations about alleged government involvement in Sweden's arms smuggling scandal are due this week when a former foreign trade minister gives evidence to a parliamentary committee investigating the affair.

Mats Hellstrom, now agriculture minister, is a key figure in accusations of a Swedish peace group that government ministers must have been aware of multi-million-dollar illegal weapons exports to warring countries, including Iran.

On Thursday he gives evidence to a parliamentary committee that is trying to find out if government ministers of the early 1980s — Liberal, centre-right and Social Demo-

cratic — connived at the suspected smuggling by Sweden's biggest arms maker, Bofors.

Government critics say Hellstrom's unexpected removal last October from the foreign trade job, where he was responsible for weapons export licences, was an attempt to remove him from the focus of accusations as the Bofors affair escalated.

Hellstrom and Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson have sharply denied any involvement in or knowledge of the alleged illegal weapons exports but the peace activist group behind the accusations is unconvinced.

"The revelations of the past weeks have been interesting but a lot more has to come out," said

Lars Angstrom, chairman of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society (SPAS), the group behind the weapons-smuggling allegations.

SPAS complained to the police nearly three years ago that arms maker Bofors and sister companies within the Nobel business empire had illegally exported weapons and ammunition.

Customs officers and police have since been investigating Bofors exports and their findings are due to be made public in the next few weeks.

Bofors denies the smuggling accusations, although last week it said some of its products may have been re-exported to black-listed countries without its know-

ledge. The second Bofors victim of the SPAS smuggling accusations was claimed last Friday when Managing-Director Martin Ardbo resigned, saying he could not stay in charge while the police were investigating his firm.

The first victim was former Managing-Director Claes-Ulrik Winberg, who resigned as chairman of the Swedish Employers' Federation in November 1985 because of the police and customs inquiries.

The Bofors affair has been a painful embarrassment to Mr. Carlsson's government and neutral Sweden's image as a leading peace campaigner is under threat of being tarnished.

## GCC officials discuss joint action on AIDS

KUWAIT (R) — Gulf Arab health officials have opened a two-day meeting to map out joint action against AIDS in an area where details of the killer ailment's inroads are still largely shrouded in secrecy.

The two-day talks bring together officials from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Rashid Al Owaishi, spokesman for Kuwait's National AIDS Prevention Committee, said the agenda aims for a joint strategy in identifying and dealing with AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), and carriers of the virus.

"Somebody who carries the virus, and who doesn't have the symptoms, should be dealt with in a different way than an AIDS case with all the symptoms," he said.

Few states in the Gulf have so far officially acknowledged cases of AIDS, which breaks down the body's immune defences.

The ailment, first identified in 1981, is most commonly associated with homosexuals, but also attacks heterosexuals, intravenous drug users and blood transfusion recipients.

An American medical journal, quoting a report by a specialist hospital in Riyadh, two years ago disclosed the first two cases acknowledged in the Gulf, in Saudi Arabia. Both were blamed on blood transfusions.

Mr. Owaishi last week revealed that a non-Kuwaiti had been identified as the fifth carrier found in Kuwait.

The others, apparently also non-Kuwaiti but of whom only one was identified as a Briton, were reported.

In the UAE a top official said last November 70,000 migrant workers were screened in a year and 70 foreigners suspected of carrying the virus were expelled.

GCC officials at the Kuwait talks will exchange notes on their own countries' experiences over more than a year since they first met here to discuss the problem in February 1986.

Action taken so far includes selective screening of individuals as well as blood used in transfusions. There have been reports of bans on at least some blood imports.

Saudi Arabia in 1985 ruled that all foreigners seeking entry must prove themselves AIDS-free, but is believed to have been flexible applying the regulation.

## Chad claims 13 Libyans killed

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — Chadian forces have clashed with Libyan troops in the western foothills of the Tibesti Mountains killing 13 Libyans and destroying two of their Soviet-designed T-55 tanks, the government of President Hissene Habre announced.

According to a communiqué, the battle took place around the outpost of Wour, 1,600 kilometres north of the capital, Ndjamena, on one of the desert tracks leading from the embattled Tibesti Mountains to Libya.

A Libyan armoured car was destroyed at Zouar, 160 kilometres farther south, the communiqué said.

In the first battles reported in the 25-year-old Chad war since December, 25 Libyans were reported killed earlier in the week around Wour, and 38 others at

Kirdimi, 80 kilometres north of the major Libyan-controlled base of Faya-Largean.

The government gave no account of casualties in its own forces.

But the Libyan news agency JANA claimed 50 Chadian soldiers were killed in the latest flareup in the Tibesti area, while "four of our troops were martyred."

Libya has never officially acknowledged that its troops are deployed in Chad.

In Paris, the French Defence Ministry said there had been no important movement of French forces in the recent escalation of the war, implicitly denying a claim by JANA that a squadron of French attack helicopters and 1,000 French commando troops had arrived in Abeche, in eastern Chad.

## Demjanjuk defence seeks to prove failing memory of witnesses

TEL AVIV (AP) — As witness after witness claims that retired U.S. autoworker John Demjanjuk is Nazi death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible," Demjanjuk's attorneys counter with a defence: Human memory is frail.

For the timebeing, the Demjanjuk trial revolves around the question of his identity. Neither the prosecution nor the defence has produced irrefutable proof of his role in World War II.

Demjanjuk's American attorney, Mark O'Connor, says his client was never at the Treblinka death camp in Poland where Ivan terrorised prisoners.

He says Demjanjuk, 66, is himself a victim, forced because of mistaken identity to leave a comfortable retirement in Ohio and stand trial in a foreign country far from family and friends.

Mr. O'Connor contends that failing memory and the power of suggestion have persuaded witnesses to identify his client as Ivan, who he says was actually killed in a bloody 1943 prisoner uprising.

In an effort to demonstrate how a sharp memory blurs with time, Mr. O'Connor has asked survivors to testify at length on an intricate web of details — the location of burial pits at Treblinka, the colour of Ivan's uniform, the height of a barbed wire fence.

"All this is extremely important in terms of the mind and memory of the man pointing a finger at my client," Mr. O'Connor told the court. "I know how hard it is to remember after nearly half a century."

Mr. O'Connor also has noted the survivors have spent time together discussing Treblinka and the guard Ivan, especially during the last 10 years of hearings leading to the revocation of Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship and his extradition to Israel.

Their joint talks, Mr. O'Connor has indicated, may have obscured their individual memories about Treblinka and the guard Ivan.

"I am trying to examine the witnesses' mental state when they

absorbed into their memory the information they are now stating," Mr. O'Connor was quoted as saying in the weekly Koterit Rasbit, his only interview since the trial opened.

"Then I am examining what happened to that information during the almost 50 years that have passed since then. And finally, I'm examining what their mental state is today," he was quoted in the interview.

The death camp survivors called to the stand, some stooped with age, some with failing eyesight or hard of hearing, are occasionally caught in contradictions or confusion.

Memory's fallibility was exhibited most strikingly by 86-year-old survivor Gustav Boraks, who had to be helped on and off the witness stand and had trouble hearing many of the questions.

Boraks at one point appeared unable to remember the name of his youngest son. Later, he told the court he had travelled from Israel to the United States to testify in the 1978 extradition hearing for Fedor Fedorenko, also accused of being a Treblinka guard.

"How did you travel to America?" Mr. O'Connor asked.

"By train," Boraks answered. "Most of the prosecution witnesses were not as uncertain."

Demjanjuk himself doesn't deny now that he lied to U.S. immigration authorities in 1952 when he was seeking to come to the United States. He told them he had been a farmer in Sobibor, site of another Nazi death camp, during World War II. Today, he says he was in German prisoner-of-war camps.

The most damaging piece of paper possessed by the prosecution, the so-called Trawniki document, was submitted into evidence on Thursday. It is allegedly an identity card issued to Ivan while he was at Trawniki, a training camp for Ukrainians who later became guards at Nazi extermination centres.

Mr. O'Connor contends the document, supplied by the Soviet Union, is forged.

## Junblatt urges major reforms to bring peace

ROME (R) — A Syrian-backed plan to end Lebanon's 12-year-old civil war will not succeed unless wider reforms are introduced, Druze leader Walid Junblatt said in an Italian newspaper interview Sunday.

"I don't see how we can be optimistic," Mr. Junblatt said of the Syrian-sponsored package of constitutional reforms. "There is no chance of having real peace in Lebanon with (Falangist Presi-

dent Amin) Gemayel in power and the Israelis occupying the South."

Mr. Junblatt, minister for public works in the Lebanese government, withdrew his forces from west Beirut to the Druze-controlled Shouf Mountains when Syrian troops moved in two weeks ago to end militia battles for control of the Muslim quarter of the capital.

Interviewed in Lebanon, he told the Milan newspaper Il Giornale the reforms being considered by Mr. Gemayel did not tackle the fundamental problems.

"If we do not reform the armed forces they will remain an instrument of pressure and repression," he said.

"Then there is the education system — Christian and Muslim children must study the same national history only then can we recreate a sense of Lebanese identity."

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"If we do not reform the armed forces they will remain an instrument of pressure and repression," he said.

"Then there is the education system — Christian and Muslim children must study the same national history only then can we recreate a sense of Lebanese identity."

## Kurdish rebels strike back in Turkey; kill 8

ANKARA (R) — Kurdish rebels, whose hideouts in Iraq were bombed by the air force last week, struck back by raiding a village in south east Turkey and killing eight civilians, state radio said Sunday.

Seven or eight guerrillas threw hand grenades into two homes at Akcayol near the Syrian border Saturday night and sprayed the occupants with machinegun fire as they tried to flee, it quoted

Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut as saying.

It was the second serious attack by the rebels in less than a month. On Feb. 22, guerrillas killed 14 civilians in the village of Tasdelen, 150 kilometres to the east on the Iraqi border.

Turkey reacted last Wednesday to that raid by bombing hideouts it said were used by the rebels on the Iraqi side of the border. An unconfirmed report said more

than 100 people were killed.

Mr. Akbulut, before leaving for the scene of Saturday night's attack, vowed retaliation. "There is no doubt that the separatist bandits will be given the lesson they deserve," he told reporters.

There was no word on whether the rebels had crossed into Turkey from Syria. The border there is flat, unlike the mountainous frontier with Iraq, and is floodlit at night.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>Tel: 77111-19</div> <div>PROGRAMME ONE</div> <div>15:30 Koran</div> <div>15:50 Programme Review</div> <div>15:55 Cartoons</div> <div>16:10 Tom Sawyer</div> <div>17:00 Different Strides</div> <div>17:30 Time to Time</div> <div>18:00 Arabic Series</div> <div>18:50 Local Panel</div> <div>19:20 Local Programme</div> <div>19:50 Programme Review and Varieties</div> <div>PROGRAMME TWO</div> <div>18:00 L'union des hommes</div> <div>18:40 News in French</div> <div>19:15 Sport magazine (French)</div> <div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div> <div>19:45 Magazine Zero One</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Executive Stress</div> <div>21:10 William the Conqueror (a new mini series)</div> <div>22:30 News in English</div> <div>22:30 Fresno (mini series)</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz. AM &amp; 99 MHz. FM &amp; party on 950 KHz. SW</div> <div>Tel: 77111-19</div> <div>07:00 Light Music</div> <div>07:30 Newsday</div> <div>08:00 Morning Show</div> <div>08:30 News Summary</div> <div>08:45 Just a Minute</div> <div>11:00 Follow the Wing</div> <div>12:00 News Summary</div> <div>12:05 Spectrum</div> <div>12:50 News Summary</div> <div>13:00 Pop Session Contd.</div> <div>14:00 News Bulletin</div> <div>14:10 Comedy</div> <div>15:00 Concert Hour</div> <div>16:00 News Summary</div> <div>16:30 Old Favourites</div> <div>17:00 My Word</div> <div>17:30 Pop Session</div> <div>18:00 News Summary</div> <div>18:30 Sports Roundup</div> <div>18:50 Music</div> <div>19:00 News Desk</div> <div>19:30 Date with a Star</div> <div>20:00 Evening Show</div>	<div>21:00 News Summary</div> <div>21:05 Evening Show Contd.</div> <div>22:00 News Summary</div> <div>22:05 Evening Show Continued</div> <div>22:30 News Summary</div> <div>22:35 Evening Show Continued</div> <div>24:00 Close Down</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1323 KHz</div> <div>06:30 Newsday</div> <div>06:30 The Wind in the Willows</div> <div>06:45 Reflections</div> <div>06:50 Newsday</div> <div>07:00 World News</div> <div>07:20 24 Hours</div> <div>News Summary</div> <div>07:30 Nature Notebook</div> <div>07:45 Recording of the Week</div> <div>08:00 Newsday</div> <div>08:30 Not So Long Ago</div> <div>09:00 World News</div> <div>09:30 Play Jude the Obscure</div> <div>10:00 World News</div> <div>10:05 Reflections</div> <div>10:15 The Wind in the Willows</div> <div>10:30 AIDS Phone-in</div> <div>11:00 World News</div> <div>11:09 British Press Review</div> <div>11:15 Good Books</div> <div>11:30 Financial News</div> <div>11:45 Has the Commonwealth a Future?</div> <div>12:00 News Summary</div> <div>12:05 Newsday</div> <div>12:10 Newsday</div> <div>12:15 Newsday</div> <div>12:20 Newsday</div> <div>12:25 Newsday</div> <div>12:30 Newsday</div> <div>12:35 Newsday</div> <div>12:40 Newsday</div> <div>12:45 Newsday</div> <div>12:50 Newsday</div> <div>12:55 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lecture on biotechnology and the future of agriculture at 11:00 a.m. at the Faculty of Agriculture, the University of Jordan.</div> <div>CHURCHES</div> <div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweibeh, Tel. 637140.</div> <div>De la Sella Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, Tel. 661757.</div> <div>Terrasanta Church (Roman Catholic), Jabel Luweibeh, mass in Italian language, Sunday at 5:30 p.m. Tel: 622366.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.</div> <div>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906.</div> <div>Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.</div> <div>Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.</div> <div>St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 775120.</div> <div>Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677534.</div> <div>Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811255.</div>	<div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div> <div>09:00 Amman (RJ)</div> <div>09:20 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>09:25 Jeddah (RJ)</div> <div>09:30 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)</div> <div>09:30 Damascus (RJ)</div> <div>10:05 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>10:30 Laraca (RJ)</div> <div>10:30 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>10:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)</div> <div>10:45 Riyadh, Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>11:00 Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div> <div>02:00 London, Baghdad (BA)</div> <div>07:25 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>09:20 Sana'a (LI)</div> <div>10:30 Bahrain, Laraca (GF)</div> <div>13:45 Kuwait (KU)</div> <div>20:30 Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div> <div>06:45 Amman (RJ)</div> <div>11:30 Paris (RJ)</div> <div>11:45 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)</div> <div>12:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)</div> <div>13:40 Laraca (RJ)</div> <div>14:30 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>15:30 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)</div> <div>20:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)</div> <div>21:00 Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>21:00 Jeddah (RJ)</div> <div>21:15 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div> <div>03:00 London (BA)</div> <div>06:40 Damascus, Athens (OA)</div> <div>09:20 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>10:30 Frankfurt (LI)</div> <div>15:00 Kuwait (KU)</div> <div>16:10 Bahrain (GF)</div> <div>21:30 Baghdad (IA)</div>	<div>PRAYER TIMES</div> <div>04:34 Fajr</div> <div>05:32 (Sunrise) Dhuhr</div> <div>11:46 Dhuhr</div> <div>15:07 'Asr</div> <div>16:39 Maghreb</div> <div>18:39 'Isha</div> <div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Sunday rates</div> <div>Local sell/buy rates in ffs</div> <div>Belgian franc 88.7 / 89.6</div> <div>Dutch guilder 163.3 / 164.6</div> <div>French franc 55.2 / 55.6</div> <div>Italian lira 25.8 / 26.2</div> <div>Japanese yen (for 100) 220.2 / 222.5</div> <div>Swedish crown 52.7 / 53.1</div> <div>Swiss franc 217.4 / 219.7</div> <div>U.K. sterling pound 537 / 542.1</div> <div>U.S. dollar 339 / 341.4</div> <div>W. German mark 183.4 / 185.2</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</div> <div>As the area will be affected by a cold anticyclone, it will be cloudy and rainy, with a further drop in temperature. Snowfall may be expected in hilly areas. Northwesterly moderate winds will become fresh at times and it will be sunny in the southern and eastern parts. In Amman, it will be dry and cloudy with chances for scattered rain. Winds will be southerly fresh and rough sea will become calm at times.</div> <div>Min./max. temp.</div> <div>Amman 2 / 8</div> <div>Amman 9 / 17</div> <div>Desert 1 / 11</div> <div>Jordan Valley 6 / 13</div> <div>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Amman 21.5, Humidity readings: Amman 50 per cent, Amman 32 per cent.</div>	<div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>Amman governorate 891228</div> <div>Amman Civil Defence 198, 199</div> <div>Civil Defence (Suez) 271293, 273131</div> <div>Civil Defence (Dera) 77073</div> <div>Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306</div> <div>Ambulance 193, 775111</div> <div>Amman downtown fire brigade 198</div> <div>First aid 630541</div> <div>Blood Bank 77893</div> <div>Civil Defence rescue 661111</div> <div>Fire headquarters 622090-3</div> <div>Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777</div> <div>Police headquarters 639131</div> <div>Traffic police 8963901</div> <div>Electric Power Co. 6363814, 624881</div> <div>Municipal water complaints 771258</div> <div>Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)5330060</div> <div>HOSPITALS</div> <div>Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32</div> <div>Khalid Maternity, J. Amn 6442816</div> <div>Azizah Maternity, J. Amn 6442412</div> <div>Jabel Amman Hospital 642362</div> <div>Molhai, J. Amman 636140</div> <div>Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714</div> <div>Shmeisani Hospital 669131</div> <div>University Hospital 845835</div> <div>Al-Musafir Hospital 6672720</div> <div>The Islamic, Abdali 66612737</div> <div>Al-Ahli, Abdali 6661646</div> <div>Italian, Al-Muhajreen 7771013</div> <div>Al-Sakhir, J. Ashrafieh 7711126</div> <div>Arzy, Marka 891615</div> <div>Queen Alia Hospital 66224050</div> <div>Amal Hospital 674155</div> <div>NIGHT DUTY</div> <div>AMMAN:</div> <div>Dr. Mohammad Jaber 896691</div> <div>Dr. George Sabouni 894546</div> <div>Salam Pharmacy 636730</div> <div>Khalaf Pharmacy 778653</div> <div>Firas pharmacy 661912</div> <div>Saleh pharmacy 669856</div> <div>Hinnawi pharmacy 845375</div> <div>Khaled taxi 623775</div> <div>Amman taxi 639855</div> <div>Hebron taxi 774100</div> <div>Bassam taxi 892433</div> <div>Min'ad taxi 896624</div> <div>Al Salah taxi 773093</div> <div>Siyakh taxi 646319</div> <div>Kurd taxi 847572</div> <div>IBRD:</div> <div>Dr. Shebdi Al Zagh (-)</div> <div>Shari'a pharmacy (-)</div> <div>Alshoubi pharmacy (-)</div> <div>ZARQA:</div> <div>Dr. Mishah Hejjawi 981217</div> <div>Jordan pharmacy 983124</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television 77311/19</div> <div>Radia Jordan 77411/19</div> <div>Ministry of Tourism 642331</div> <div>Hotel complaints 66642</div> <div>Price complaints 661176</div> <div>Telephone Information 12</div> <div>Amman Middle East calls 10</div> <div>Overseas calls 10</div> <div>Repair service 11</div>	<div>MARKET PRICES</div> <div>Upper/lower price in ffs per kilo</div> <div>Apple (All kinds) 150 / 160</div> <div>Banana 130 / 140</div> <div>Banana (Mukammam) 120 / 130</div> <div>Bread 100 / 110</div> <div>Butter 100 / 110</div> <div>Butter (yellow) 100 / 110</div> <div>Carrot (black) 120 / 80</div> <div>Carrot (yellow) 100 / 100</div> <div>Cauliflower (yellow) 140 / 100</div> <div>Cauliflower (white) 100 / 100</div> <div>Chestnut 200 / 140</div> <div>Cucumbers 200 / 140</div> <div>Eggplant (small) 130 / 90</div> <div>Eggplant (large) 130 / 90</div> <div>Garlic (dry) 600 / 500</div> <div>Grapedruit 130 / 90</div> <div>Lemon 130 / 70</div> <div>Marrow 110 / 80</div> <div>Onion (dry) 170 / 130</div> <div>Onion (green) 160 / 120</div> <div>Orange (Abu Surra) 280 / 240</div> <div>Orange (Shamouni) 240 / 200</div> <div>Pean 280 / 200</div> <div>Pepper (hot) 420 / 360</div> <div>Pepper (sweet) 250 / 200</div> <div>Radish 180 / 140</div> <div>Sprouts 80 / 50</div> <div>Tomatoes 100 / 60</div> <div>Turnip 90 / 60</div>
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## British delegation studies financing for development projects in W. Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the Overseas Development Agency at the British Foreign Office on Sunday met with the under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, and expressed the British government's desire to help finance the Jordanian-sponsored five-year development plan for the occupied West Bank.

The delegation leader said that his team will make a study of the projects included in the plan before a decision can be made on financing. Britain earlier pledged

£5 million to help Jordan implement the plan in the occupied territory. Half of this sum will be channelled through the Jordanian government while non-governmental British institutions will take charge of implementing projects with the other half of the grant.

At the meeting Dr. Qatanani explained Jordan's plans for developing social and economic sectors in the Israeli-held Arab areas. The meeting was attended by the British charge d'affaires in Amman.

### Jordan's five-year plan

The British delegation arrived in Amman earlier Sunday and, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, its members will be meeting with government officials to discuss Jordan's (1986-1990) five-year national development plan.

Petra said that the British government had earlier pledged to give Jordan £10 million as a grant to help the Kingdom finance a number of capital projects included in the five-year plan.

## Haj Hassan addresses Arab labour meeting in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Minister of Labour Khaled Al Haj Hassan told an Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) conference in Baghdad that Israel was continuing its arbitrary measures against Arab workers in occupied Palestine and going ahead with plans to confiscate Arab lands and build colonies on Arab land. The minister said that Israel has confiscated 2,665,114 dunums of Arab land, nearly 48.5 per cent of the total area of the West Bank since the 1967 occupation and has to date built 193 settlements and colonies in the Arab region.

Mr. Haj Hassan, who is representing Jordan at the conference, said that Israel was pursuing a policy of racial discrimination against the Arab people under its rule with particularly harsh action against Arab workers and trade unions. Israel also continues to take repressive measures against Arab economic and social institutions, and this policy is clearly aimed at forcing the Arabs to abandon their homeland, the minister added.

He said that a team from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) visited Jordan during a tour of the area last January and was provided with full reports, documented information, data and statistics on Israel's atrocities and its confiscation of Arab land

and inhuman treatment of Arab workers under its rule.

The minister called on the ALO to double its efforts to serve immigrant Arab labourers and to improve their living conditions. He also called for increased cooperation between the ALO and Arab states in the transfer of technology which, he said, would benefit national development.

Mr. Haj Hassan expressed Jordan's support for an ALO report on promoting the role of technology in the Arab World, especially in the area of serving economic and social needs in Arab states.

### Support for Iraq

In his speech, the minister expressed support for Iraq in its steadfastness in the face of Iran's on-going aggression. Mr. Haj Hassan said that Iraq is defending its territory and the Arab nation at large in the face of Iran's expansionist designs. Mr. Haj Hassan added that the war, which has lasted for more than six years, has caused huge economic and manpower losses and has also reduced chances for cultural and scientific advancement in the Arab region.

The Jordanian delegation to the ALO meeting groups representatives of the government, employers and businesses in Jordan as well as Jordanian workers.

## Hamzeh opens comprehensive health centre in Mazar

KARAK (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh Sunday opened a comprehensive health centre in the town of Mazar in Karak Governorate. Dr. Hamzeh said that this centre would contribute to the ministry's services and its goal to spread and promote health facilities throughout the country.

The JD 250,000 centre includes clinics for paediatrics, internal medicine, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmology and gynaecology in addition to a laboratory, a pharmacy, X-ray unit and a section for mother and child care.

## Jordan organises activities to mark Arab Dental Day today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will today observe Arab Dental Day with a variety of activities and functions organised by the Ministries of Health and Education, the Jordanian Dentists Association and the University of Jordan.

The main ceremony will be held at the comprehensive school for girls in Amman under the patronage of Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh. Several lectures will be delivered on the subject of dental health and an exhibition of various drawings and models designed to spread awareness among school children on dental health will be held.

Other exhibitions will be held at different schools of the Kingdom, and the JDA and Health Ministry dentists will carry out free of charge examinations of children's teeth and gums.

## Hindawi opens seminar for educational guidance staff

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi said Sunday that Jordan had witnessed an enormous development in education over the past four decades and that the number of students now amounts to one third of the population.

In a speech delivered at Yarmouk University at the opening ceremony of a seminar on educational guidance, the minister added that Jordan was still looking forward to an improvement in the quality of education and that all efforts were being concentrated to achieve this goal through various means, one of which was educational guidance.

## Spanish Red Cross president visits projects run by JNRCS

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Spanish Red Cross Society, Mr. Leonardo Marin, on Sunday toured a number of projects run by the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) and was briefed on their activities and programmes.

Accompanied by Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, the JNRCS president, Mr. Marin first visited Al Hilal Hospital and JNRCS affiliated centres which offer training to women in dress making, embroidery and typing. The hospital offers free medical services to needy families in Jordan under JNRCS supervision, Dr. Abu Qoura said.

Later, the Spanish visitor made a trip to Salt where he inspected the activities of the Prince Abdullah orphanage which is run by the JNRCS. The orphanage provides complete care and education for 12 orphaned children aged between eight and 15, Dr. Abu Qoura pointed out.

Dr. Abu Qoura accompanied Mr. Marin on a visit to the Red

## M'bow, ministers review plans and programmes of new UNESCO offices in Amman

Director general promises continued efforts to protect historical, cultural and religious sites in occupied territory

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will continue its drive to protect cultural sites and religious establishments in the occupied Arab territories, UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow said Sunday, noting that Israel's occupation of Arab land, including Arab Jerusalem, was unacceptable under international law.

Mr. M'bow was speaking during a meeting with Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi with whom he discussed subjects pertaining to the UNESCO regional office which was opened in Amman on Saturday.

Mr. M'bow said that UNESCO will set up an informatics training centre in Amman to promote education and administration. He praised the Ministry of Education's efforts and its drive to link Jordan's needs with education and training, adding that UNESCO will continue to extend support to Jordan in providing expertise and advice in all education-related affairs.

Mr. M'bow expressed UNESCO's appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for the facilities offered to UNESCO's office in Amman so that the organisation could pursue its educational and cultural mission in the Arab region.

He said that Jordan's decision to host the UNESCO office was a constructive one serving the interests of Arab countries. The UNESCO director said that the withdrawal of certain countries from the organisation would not affect its world-wide programmes.

The United States and the United Kingdom withdrew from UNESCO in protest against what they said was its mismanagement and anti-western bias.

Mr. Hindawi voiced Jordan's appreciation to Mr. M'bow for his efforts to protect educational establishments in the Israeli-held Arab territory and for appointing a Belgian professor to investigate Israel's recurrent violations of Arab rights and its desecration of Christian as well as Muslim holy places in the occupied land.

Mr. Hindawi briefed the UNESCO director on Jordan's educational and vocational training programmes.

Following the meeting with Mr. Hindawi, the UNESCO director held a meeting with Minister of Culture Mohammad Al Khatib

who spoke about Jordan's endeavours for promoting cultural activity and the annual festival of arts and culture at the Greco-Roman city of Jerash where he said cultural programmes are presented by different troupes representing various world cultural backgrounds.

During the meeting, Mr. Khatib also spoke about the role of the Jordanian information media in promoting culture and he voiced Jordan's appreciation to UNESCO for its help to Jordan in implementing its national cultural plans.

Mr. Khatib expressed Jordan's pleasure in hosting the UNESCO regional office in Amman and said that the information media in Jordan will provide all possible help to UNESCO to enable it to carry out its mission in the Arab World. The minister also expressed hope that the coming years will witness increased cooperation between Jordan and UNESCO in cultural and archaeological affairs.

Mr. M'bow said he was grateful to the Jordanian government for its support to UNESCO and pledged that the organisation's office in Amman will expand its cultural and educational cooperation with Jordan and Arab countries.

Also Sunday Mr. M'bow visited the United Nations offices in Amman and met with director Sarfraz Khan Malik who briefed him on various U.N. programmes and activities in Jordan.

Mr. M'bow met later with Dr. Nassereddin Al Assaf, Minister of Higher Education, to discuss cooperation between the ministry and UNESCO in education fields. Mr. M'bow said UNESCO will be cooperating with the Ministry of Higher Education to help carry out its projects. Mr. M'bow invited Dr. Assaf to visit the UNESCO headquarters in Paris for further discussions on the subject.

In the afternoon, Mr. M'bow delivered a lecture at the University of Jordan in which he

reviewed Afro-Arab relations over the ages, cultural cooperation between Africa and the Arab World, the role of modern cultural activity in promoting international understanding, the role of UNESCO in culture and education world-wide and the problems which the Arab and African nations are presently facing.

Mr. M'bow said that his organisation cannot please all nations at once but that solidarity and cooperation among nations regarding the handling of humanitarian issues and general education should be worked on.

UNESCO has been regarded as a tool for helping peoples to overcome obstacles that impede understanding and cooperation, he said. UNESCO has carried out its "East-West" project which was a serious attempt to promote understanding and cooperation among various cultures of the world. Mr. M'bow pointed out. He said a second project was carried out later to highlight scientific and cultural history, and currently UNESCO is conducting research and studies on various aspects of Islamic, Asian and European cultures.

At the international level, he said, UNESCO has over the years set up various forms of inter-governmental cooperation concerned with environmental sciences and research on natural resources; and at the regional and sub-regional level, UNESCO develops cooperative, scientific and technological research programmes. At the national level, the organisation assists member states in policy-making and planning in the field of science and technology, he continued.

According to Mr. M'bow, UNESCO embarked on a programme in 1973 to speed up the change in the role of culture from the activity of an elite group in society to a necessity claimed by all. This involves training specialists in cultural development, art administration and the organisation of cultural events.

The UNESCO director referred to the current challenges that face the Arabs and Africans and said that this situation calls for increased and close cooperation between the two sides so that they can attain their goals in scientific and technological fields.

Following the lecture, Mr. M'bow met with University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

## Committee to prepare for int'l conference on Jordan's history

AMMAN (J.T.) — A planning committee for the international conference on the history and archaeology of Jordan will open a meeting in Amman today under the chairmanship of Minister of Tourism and Culture Mohammad Al Khatib. The conference is to be held in the French city of Lyon in 1989 under the title archaeological sites and patterns of settlements over the ages.

The committee comprises the directors of the Department of Antiquities and the Royal National Geographic Centre, the under secretary of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs for archaeological affairs, several directors of antiquities departments from a number of countries, scholars from the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University

and a number of European, American and Canadian universities.

The committee was formed upon the directives of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and its activities have been organised by the Department of Antiquities which has to date held three conferences dealing with the history and archaeology of Jordan.

The conferences were held in the British city of Oxford, in Amman and most recently in Tübingen, West Germany. The department has also supervised the printing of two volumes on the subject and work on the third volume is underway, and is expected to be completed and ready for distribution towards the end of this year.

## Envoy states Malaysia's support for Arab causes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Malaysia's non-resident ambassador to Jordan Datuk Mokhtar Ahmad on Sunday voiced his country's total support for Arab causes, including the rights of the Palestinian people, and described the Palestine problem as the first and foremost issue for the Islamic world.

Addressing a press conference in Amman, the ambassador said that Malaysia has always supported a unified Arab stand which, he said, is considered the first step leading towards all out unity among Islamic nations.

Mr. Ahmad described Jordanian-Malaysian relations as strong and characterised by brotherly cooperation in political and economic fields. He said that the two countries hold identical views on various world issues and cooperation within the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Reviewing Jordanian-Malaysian economic and trade relations, Mr. Ahmad said that they are continually being developed with the purpose of benefiting the peoples of both countries. Jordan imports Malaysian palm oil, timber, bamboo and canned food while Malaysia imports Jordanian phosphate.

The ambassador called for the establishment of a joint Jordanian-Malaysian company to promote bilateral economic cooperation and to facilitate investment opportunities in either country.

The ambassador praised the services of the Royal Jordanian airline in promoting his country's national airline by opening new routes to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. This move is bound to encourage Malaysian people to visit Jordan and other Arab countries and to perform pilgrimage in Mecca and holy places, the ambassador said.

Also Sunday, Mr. Ahmad met with the under secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, with whom he reviewed bilateral cooperation in Islamic cultural affairs.

Dr. Abbadi spoke about his ministry's role in supporting the steadfastness of the Arab people living under Israeli occupation and its endeavours to provide protection and services to Al Aqsa Mosque in Arab Jerusalem and to promote the work of religious institutions in the occupied territory.

The ambassador was later briefed on the Sharia (Islamic law) college and the progress of Malaysian students.

Mr. Ahmad, who is based in Saudi Arabia, will today hold talks with the secretary general of the foreign ministry, the president of Royal Jordanian Mr. Ali Ghandour and Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assaf.

## Two candidates for JPA presidency outline platforms

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Two veteran journalists seeking the presidency of the Jordan Press Association (JPA) have pledged to increase the organisation's revenues, strengthen its performance and safeguard the profession. Ibrahim Sakikja and Rakan Al Majali, the only contenders for the JPA's two-year presidency, have openly stated their prime concern was to augment the revenues of the association's budget and the recently introduced pension scheme for journalists.

So far, both men, apart from 13 journalists who are running to fill the nine seats of the association's council, have registered their names for the election, scheduled to be held this Friday.

In an open debate held on Saturday, both runners promised to upgrade the association's socio-cultural activities as well as the medical insurance programme benefitting 185 members. Their election platforms, as outlined in an open debate held on Saturday, were seen by observers as revolving on similar if not the same themes.

Both candidates said they would reactivate an article in the association's amended law of 1983 which calls on all printing foundations in Jordan to pay the JPA annually one per cent of revenues from running private and public ads in the local newspapers.

Apart from these fees, the association's revenues come from the government — which earmarks a sum of JD 6,000 — in addition to membership fees paid by both members and press foundations, other donations and aid programmes.

Mr. Sakikja, 60, said more revenues would enable the JPA to launch new programmes such as a journalists' training centre, an institution for conducting public opinion polls and informatics.

and a meeting place for the press. Mr. Sakikja, and Mr. Majali, who are both former JPA presidents, told an audience of more than 120 media men they would work towards achieving a standardised minimum monthly wage for journalists.

Referring to the officially approved pension scheme for journalists, both nominees said they would pursue efforts to compel the government as well as the press foundations, to take part in funding the project.

The journalists' pension fund programme, which was published recently in the local dailies, said that finances for supporting the step would be an annual JD 20 membership fee, JD 6 of which would come from the journalist's monthly salary, and other allocations from the JPA's fiscal budget. Under the scheme, each journalist who has served for 25 years or who has reached the age of 60 will be entitled to a monthly retirement salary of JD 100.

Mr. Sakikja and Mr. Majali also pledged to widen the umbrella of the JPA's present housing and health insurance schemes to include non-active journalists who are excluded from such benefits under the present legislation.

Both promised they would work towards implementing all of the JPA's goals as outlined in the law, including a provision which calls for guaranteeing freedom for all journalists in areas related to their work.

Although Mr. Sakikja implicitly stated that he would work towards securing the present and future freedom of both journalists and the press, Mr. Majali was more outspoken on this issue. "I hope that the new JPA executive council will be more cooperative with the legislative powers in finding means to define the government's official policy vis-a-vis the country's media system," Mr. Majali said.

## Week-long seminar focuses on role of women in social and economic progress

By Najwa Najjar

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A seven-day seminar on the causes of Jordanian women concluded by linking women's issues with social and economic development in the Kingdom.

The women's committee of the Jordanian Writer's Association (JWA), which organised the week-long seminar, said at the close that one of the most important objectives of the discussions was to arrive at a general, positive consensus that deals with women's causes and their role in social planning, economic development and the creation of a comprehensive, positive awareness for men and women alike, in order to promote women's just struggle for a harmonious society.

On the occasion of International Women's Day, which Jordan celebrated yesterday, 35 participants presented papers on various issues related to women. Based on the discussions that took

place and the objectives of the seminar, the JWA women's committee made several recommendations.

Since women play a major role in education, the committee said it was imperative to solve female teachers' problems in the government and private sector and in the United Nations Relief and Works Agency's (UNRWA) educational sector.

The committee pointed out the great responsibility shouldered by those who work in education, and who are responsible for instructing a new generation capable of advancing progress and development in Jordan and the Arab World.

On the subject of legal issues pertaining to women, the committee said that some modifications to the labour and civil status laws were necessary in order to ensure greater participation for women in social and economic development.

The committee also called for the application of a five-year de-

velopment plan dealing with women so that discrimination and women's difficulties in all sectors would be eased.

They also suggested that writers produce a more balanced image of the relationship between men and women. The patriotic role of Palestinian women in the occupied territories was especially noted with reference to their role in bringing up a patriotic and active generation of youth. The committee issued a call to the Ministry of Health to increase its allocations and to give more attention to preventive medicines and primary health care.

The committee also pointed out the necessity of asserting the unity of the women's movement and the development of centres and institutions tackling women's problems. This was in line with Mrs. Laila Sharaf's opening speech to the seminar last week. The former minister of information stressed the need for a comprehensive and united women's movement to achieve progress.

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### Women work for progress

JORDAN, along with the rest of the world, yesterday celebrated International Women's Day with interest and enthusiasm. The media opened their channels for females across the country to express their views and air their pleasure and grievances as women saw fit and advantageous. Sunday saw the culmination of a week-long series of local activities, including seminars and cultural events organised by various private and public organisations to discuss issues relevant to Jordanian, and Arab women. These fruitful activities have again shown that Jordanian women are still striving to promote their role and to contribute towards the country's development process and prosperity.

During the various gatherings, much was said about liberation and equality, and also on traditions and values, in addition their role as a cornerstone in Jordan's development schemes. Some ladies complained of discrimination, others warned against too much freedom and westernisation. In some instances, the social mentality was blamed for the deprivation and suffering of many women, whilst other speakers pointed the finger at shortfalls in legislation and education for what they called backwardness and inaction. In all, it was a practical exercise in thinking about and analysing the problems of women in Jordanian society, and we can only commend the nature and usefulness of such lively debates.

As usual and characteristic of any society women's issues did not only concern the ladies who spoke out and argued. In Jordan, during the past few days, male voices were also raised here and there to discuss and counter-argue, while others even went as far as suggesting that the whole debate about women's rights and liberation is tangential to the social structure of our society. Right or wrong, our viewpoint remains that women need all the encouragement and support they can get to participate more actively in our development and social progress.

Although, these discussions acknowledged that much has happened to further the cause of women, half the population are still a long way from attaining their aims and objectives regarding job positions, and the social, legal and economic frameworks governing their status. At this stage, thorough reappraisal of the women's movement, its success and failures, is needed in order to judge whether or not the women's movement has identified with the philosophical, practical and ideological identity of Arab women in the 20th Century.

Yet, this does not imply that it is too late to find solutions to the present situation of women here and in the region. New doors and venues can still be opened, and new means to allow women to achieve their aims can still be discovered. But certainly, priority has to be given to the establishment of a strong women's movement with well-defined goals which would allow women to fully develop their potential energies. It is really sad that women in the area are still looking for answers to how they could assume their responsibilities and share in the burden of building this country and others, when women of many other nations are already feeling a sense of fulfilment and achievement in farms, factories, and homes around the world. But, the struggle has to go on. There is no other way.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: The need for a summit

IT seems that solidarity among Arab states has drawn the attention of the European Community nations which have been urging the Arabs to hold a summit meeting at which Arab leaders can explicitly air their views about the proposed international Middle East peace conference. Once the Arabs have voted unanimously for holding such conference, the European Community will be in a stronger position in its attempts to convene it and persuade the United States and Israel to take part in the negotiations. Therefore, formulating a joint Arab stand and joining Arab ranks have become essential if the Arabs are to achieve success on the international scene and enlist real support for their just cause. The Arab leaders should meet in order to decide on the form of negotiations they should conduct with Israel following the opening ceremony at the international conference. Israel's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has been saying that the opening is a formality after which the Arabs and the Israelis can hold direct talks to reach agreement. We believe that an Arab summit is of paramount importance at the moment, not only to decide on these questions alone but also to discuss issues of common concern.

#### Al Dustour: Rallying for peace

KING Hussein's talks with visiting Soviet roving ambassador Mikhail Shteynco are within his continuing efforts for convening an international conference to solve the Middle East question. It is no secret that the point of view of the Soviet Union and Jordan are quite identical on this issue; and both have been urging other nations to help convene the proposed international parley so that a lasting peace can be achieved. Jordan has been backed and supported all along for this idea by Moscow at the beginning, and later by European and Asian and African nations. Therefore, an exchange of views by Moscow and Amman on the new situation is important at this stage, and consultation on the next move towards holding the conference is a necessity in view of the significance of the questions on the agenda and in the two countries' devotion towards the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Welcoming UNESCO

JORDAN is proud to host the UNESCO offices in Amman and feels this would contribute to Jordan's own endeavours to promote education, spread of knowledge and develop scientific research. Jordan appreciates UNESCO's announcement that it is because this country enjoys security and stability in this region that the offices have been opened in its capital. Jordan greatly appreciates UNESCO's endeavours world-wide especially to help poor nations improve their standards and attain their goals. Jordan, along with Arab states continues to take note of UNESCO's efforts for preserving cultural heritage in the occupied Arab territory in the face of continued Israeli attempts to obliterate Arab and Islamic culture and character.

# The International Peace Conference in session

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

THE year was 1988, the arms of the clock indicated 11:45, the venue was the Palais des Nations in Geneva and the occasion was the international peace conference on the Palestinian conflict.

The Arab delegates had earlier held marathon caucuses behind closed doors, on the eve of the opening of the conference, which had continued till the early hours of the day set for the first plenary session of the conference. Pockered-faced and red-eyed, marking the scars of yet another impromptu squabbling, the chiefs of the Arab delegations were ushered in to the conference hall by the U.N. chief of protocol, followed by their advisors and other members of their delegations who looked annoyed and not at ease. They all took their respective seats around a huge horseshoe table as the flash-bulbs of cameramen continued to follow and harass their eyes. They did not seem to enjoy the limelight and dreaded the presence of newsmen from all corners of the world.

In contrast, the Israeli chief delegate had arrived on that fateful morning with ruffled feathers but with marked confidence. He took his prescribed seat on the conference table and was followed by his advisors who carried bulging briefcases. Ensemble, they had the air of overconfident card-players determined to "slaughter" their counter-part players. The cameras of newsmen followed the faces of the Israeli delegation with excitement and curiosity. The Israelis seemed to enjoy the attention accorded them and their eyes did not even wink against the intruding sudden clicks of the cameras. Rather they glowed with delight as if they were hunters gathered for the final kill.

Heading the conference table were the two co-chairmen of the conference: Mr. George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary-general, was seated on the right hand side of the Soviet co-chairman. Behind him sat his assistants and aides in a solemn and ceremonial way. The other foreign ministers representing the remaining permanent members of the U.N. Security Council took their assigned seats around the conference table and in between the delegations representing the parties to the conflict. Their aides and assistants likewise sat behind them in silence and nervousness. They immediately began to open their briefcases which were full of maps, resolutions and rules of procedure.

It was a momentous occasion as the conference on the Middle East was finally convened to deal with the Palestinian conflict. The opening session, scheduled for 11:00 a.m. had in fact started some 45 minutes late in true tradition of U.N. meetings. The U.S. co-chairman, Mr. George Shultz, declared the plenary meeting open and offered his apologies for the delay which he attributed to the consultations held earlier to remove the last remnants of discord on the rules of procedure to govern the deliberations of the conference. All other outstanding differences between the participants, he declared, had been aired out and cleared up earlier. Mr. Shultz made then his opening statement in which he reiterated his government's commitment to a peaceful resolution of the Palestinian conflict on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He emphasised that the full meaning and scope of these resolutions must be the subject of direct negotiations between the parties to the conflict. He also made a passing complimentary remark to the Camp David accord between Israel and Egypt and implied that he wished the remaining parties to the conflict had followed suit. While emphasising the need for direct negotiations and the break up of the talks into several committees, he glossed over the issue of whether the objectives of these talks should be to

arrive at a one package deal or a string of separate deals between the Israeli delegation on one hand and each and every Arab delegation on the other.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze took the floor immediately after Mr. George Shultz and declared that the Soviet conception of peace in the Middle East called for total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 as demanded in Resolutions 242 and 338. He insisted that any separate negotiations between the various parties should serve as a prelude to general Arab-Israeli negotiations with a view to arrive at a package deal between them on the basis of the U.N. Charter and Resolutions 242 and 338. He reiterated his government's rejection of Camp David-style accords which he described as anathema to the quest for general Arab-Israeli peace treaty, and repugnant to the creation of an independent Palestinian state, which he described as imperative for the permanent resolution of the Palestinian conflict in all its aspects and dimensions.

After the two co-chairmen ended their addresses to the conference, the U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar took the floor and made his debut on behalf of the U.N. organisation. He reiterated various provisions of the Charter which called on all member states of the U.N. to settle their disputes by peaceful means. He also called for the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and highlighted the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force. He further emphasised the need to offer the Palestinian people a just and durable settlement which they had been denied for many decades already.

The other foreign ministers representing the remaining permanent members of the U.N. Security Council followed suit and enunciated their respective positions and interpretations of Resolution 242. The French foreign minister announced in the most emphatic and categorical words that Resolution 242 meant total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories; and added that he saw merit in conducting piece by piece peace agreements between the various Arab parties and Israel. The British foreign minister reminded the conference that his government was the godfather of Resolution 242 and that his delegation could solemnly declare therefore that the extent of withdrawal envisioned by that resolution was up for grabs and that it was up to the negotiating parties to decide on that point. The Chinese foreign minister, on the other hand, declared in his address to the conference that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories including Arab Jerusalem and that the Palestinian people should have their own independent state. He also expressed the preference of his government for a general Arab-Israeli negotiations rather than breaking up the negotiations into separate negotiations with each and every Arab delegation respectively.

The time was now approaching 12:45 when the Jordanian chief delegate, spokesman for all Arab delegations, took the floor to address the conference on behalf of all Arab delegations. Hours earlier there were some squabbling between the Arab chief delegates about who should address the conference in the name of the Arab governments. The Syrian and Palestinian chief delegates wanted separate opportunities to address the conference to outline their respective point of views about the projected negotiations and peace settlement. The compromise position struck between the chiefs of the Arab delegations was a classic show of superficial accord. It reflected to a great deal the extent the showmanship

arrived at the 5th Islamic summit conference held in Kuwait in January of 1987. The Arab statement embodied the position that the Arab governments concerned accepted Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 but viewed them, as expressed in the communiqué of the last Islamic summit, as insufficient to resolve all aspects of the Palestinian problem. After all, one chief Arab delegate remarked, Islamic resolutions supersede Arab resolution. Likewise the Arab statement incorporated the resolutions of the various Arab summits which called, inter alia, for granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination.

The chief Israeli delegate took the floor immediately thereafter and reiterated his country's yearning for peace and compromise with its Arab neighbours. He referred to the Camp David precedent as a proven way for successful negotiations between the belligerent parties. He confirmed that only arms twisting made his government acquiesce to participate in the international peace conference and that his government finally succumbed to the idea because the price for Israel was made right. He also repeated the ten conditions which Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had raised and put forward as sine qua non to Israeli participation in the negotiations under the U.N. umbrella. He made it emphatically clear that the negotiations had to be conducted in a direct way and that the whole negotiating parties should forthwith break up into separate committees. He cautioned the Arab delegations that Israel's patience was limited and that he expected the negotiations to be concluded quickly. In pointing to the Soviet Union, he lectured their foreign minister that the initial price that the Soviets paid in order to receive an invitation card to the conference and earn acceptance as a partner in the peace process needed rejuvenation now and then as the negotiations continued. Otherwise, he warned, Israel would raise its reservation about its involvement in the Middle East peace process once again. In summation he offered the Arab delegations peace in return for their conquered territories. The details, he continued, were all subject to negotiations at the conference.

The public session of the conference was declared adjourned shortly after the summation words of the Israeli chief delegate. For the afternoon session, the U.S. co-chairman declared, the session would be closed to the public and newsmen and that henceforth the negotiations between the immediate parties would be conducted in earnest and behind closed doors. The Syrian chief delegate made a point of order and made a motion that the adjournment should be till the following morning to allow the Arab delegations more time to clear up the cobwebs and negotiate a common strategy among themselves. The Israeli chief delegate immediately voiced his objection to the requested postponement and reminded the conferees that one of Israel's conditions for participation at the conference was that it should be short-durated. Then he quizzed his Arab counter-parts: Aren't you yet ready to forge a common stand after so many decades on the existence of the Palestinian conflict? But the Soviet co-chairman came quickly to the rescue of the Arab delegate chief, over-ruled the Israeli objections and ruled that the next session of the conference should be delayed as requested till the next morning to allow the Arab delegations more time to forge a common negotiating strategy. The Soviet people, he retorted, are patient people and believe in building the blocks of peace one at a decade!

Henceforth the negotiations between the parties were conducted behind closed doors and what transpired therein will be the subject of my subsequent reporting.

## The new Reagan, like the old, likes to speak in absolutes

By Walter R. Mears  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The new Ronald Reagan who made his debut the other night says things are going to be different now. But he shows familiar traits, despite his promise of a change in style.

As the president acknowledged, he often speaks with his heart and with his good intentions. For 25 years, that's been part of his political magic. Now it is one of his problems as he seeks to undo the damage of the Iran-contra affair.

From his earliest days in national politics, Reagan said he did not deal in subtleties but in clear, sharply etched proposals and positions.

He tended to be certain, to be categorical and sometimes to be wrong. At times over the years that became an annoyance, but not until Iran did it become a major problem. When necessary, Reagan would simply disavow, disown or deny statements and positions that had become obstacles.

The agenda changed and a new certainty could replace the out-

worn tenet.

So the man who once denounced social security as a "flagship of the liberal cause" could campaign a generation later as a champion of that system, insisting he'd never been against it.

The candidate who called federal budget deficits the real cause of inflation could discard that notion as he watched budget deficits soar and blamed the mess on Congress.

His misstatement of fact or record came under close scrutiny when he issued them from the White House, but even then they tended to be dismissed as fine print criticism of a leader whose concepts usually were clear — and no matter whether they were consistent.

In the Iran matter, Reagan's style didn't change. The rules changed.

Consistency counted on this one, and the story kept changing.

Two months earlier, the administration was the release of U.S. reporter Nicholas Daniloff, held in the Soviet Union on spying charges, in exchange for an accused Soviet spy — with the pres-



ident insisting there had been no trade when it was a matter of federal court record. The public reaction was one of relief that a dispute with Moscow had been settled.

But public tolerance did not extend to the secret arms deal with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iran, the nation that kidnapped an embassy and finally freed its U.S. hostages on the day Reagan was inaugurated.

The president's reaction to word of the Iranian arms deal was a familiar one. He denied that the weapons were an attempt to deal for the release of American hostages held in Lebanon. "We did not trade weapons or anything else for hostages," he said Nov. 13.

"A few months ago, I told the American people I did not trade arms for hostages," Reagan said in his televised speech last Wednesday night. "My heart and

my best intentions still tell me that's true, but the facts and the evidence tell me it is not."

In his brief, almost contrite address, Reagan said he was adopting a new style along with a new high command so as to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past.

He said a management style in which he identified problems and let his staff "go to it" and find solutions had served him well as

governor of California and as president, until the Iran-contra controversy.

But he put too much trust in associates who disappointed him, the new Reagan said, and "my style didn't meet its previous track record. I have already begun correcting this."

For all that, the new Reagan still speaks in absolutes, even when his absolutes disregard the record.

## Scottish separatism stirring again

By Marcus Eliason  
The Associated Press

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Scottish separatism is stirring again, eight years after the last failed push for self-government.

But unlike the previous campaign's flavour of kilt-and-bagpipe nationalism, the present surge of separatist feeling is fueled almost entirely by economics.

Many Scots aren't looking for separate statehood, but for devolution — the authority from Britain to do their own house-keeping through an elected assembly with tax-raising powers.

With its traditional reliance on shipbuilding, textiles, steel and mining, Scotland has borne the brunt of Britain's shift away from heavy industry toward tourism, financial services and high-tech manufacturing.

Many Scots believe that London bankers, not Glasgow shipbuilders, set the government's priorities and that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is indifferent to Scotland's problems.

The mood of helplessness heightened last year with a string of major job losses in shipbuilding and steel, the slump in Scottish oil revenues, and most re-

cently, the closure of the Caterpillar tractor plant near Glasgow. Meanwhile, a property-tax system that last year doubled the burden on many homeowners has chafed the middle classes.

According to opinion polls, 80 per cent of Scots want some sort of self-government. Both major Scottish newspapers endorse devolution, as do the two leading churches. The Scottish trade union movement has also switched emphasis from class struggle to separatism.

"We've seen all our major industries ravaged, we've seen unemployment go up to almost 400,000 in real terms. We will not stand by and see a further period of devastation," says Campbell Christie, secretary-general of the Scottish Trades Union Congress. "The trade union movement now, after seven years of Mrs. Thatcher in power, are more convinced than they were in 1978 and 1979 about the importance of devolution."

Scotland, which merged with England in 1707, already has some independence, such as a separate legal and educational system. In 1979, Britain's Labour government gave Scots a referendum on devolution.

The government stipulated that

40 per cent of registered voters had to support the plan. But two-thirds of Scots didn't bother to vote and the devolutionists mustered only 32.5 per cent.

The defeat left the Scottish nationalism movement in disarray. The Scottish National Party, which seeks full independence, fell from 11 seats to two among the 72 Scottish members of the House of Commons in London.

The National Party has recently mounted a comeback, doubling its seats in municipal elections last May to place it second behind the Socialist Labour Party. It expects to win at least seven House of Commons seats in the next election.

Separatists range from the independence-seeking National Party to the Campaign for a Scottish Assembly, an all-party pressure group that wants to keep Scotland in the United Kingdom under a separate assembly with tax-raising powers similar to U.S. state legislatures or Swiss cantons.

With Britain's next general election required by mid-1988, the devolution issue has become more prominent.

Scotland traditionally supports the Socialist Labour Party, which

holds 41 Scottish seats in the 650-member parliament to the governing Conservatives' 21.

An election victory for Mrs. Thatcher, giving Conservatives a third consecutive term, would mean "an almost permanent situation arising in which Labour was increasingly comfortably in Scotland but finds it almost impossible to win at United Kingdom level," says Alan Lawson, editor of Radical Scotland, a pro-Labour magazine.

While Mrs. Thatcher supports maintaining Scotland's status quo, Scottish laborite Denis Canavan said in an interview that his party "is committed to devolution in a stronger way than we have ever been in our history."

The Conservatives deny anti-Scottish bias, noting that Scotland's 5.13 million inhabitants enjoy higher public expenditure — 2,210 pounds (\$3,315) per head last year, compared with 1,761 pounds (\$2,641) in England.

While conceding that heavy industry has declined, the Conservatives say the government has brought in high-tech industries, boosted tourism and made Edinburgh an attractive investment centre.

Logan Cotter, the Scottish Conservative Party spokesman,



argues that an assembly with tax-raising powers would only add another tier of taxation to an already burdened populace.

"No one denies that we Scots have a distinct nationality, a separateness, a Scottishness," he said in an interview.

Handwritten signature: *Waleed Sa'di*



# Government introduces a new India to attract more tourists

By Seema Sirohi  
The Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India — To foreign travellers, India has always meant the exotic — mystics on the banks of the Ganges, temples in strange gods, the Taj Mahal gleaming white under the moon. Now its government is trying to sell a new India, full of adventure

and fun, to complement the mysticism of the east.

"The theme which sold so far was India as a cultural destination — temples and the Taj Mahal," said Adi M. Sethna, chairman of the India Tourism Development Corporation. "But now it is being sold for what it is. ... a place to come and have a relaxed

holiday."

Advertisements depict India as a hotbed of outdoor activity, including skiing, river rafting, hiking and ballooning.

The goal is to boost the tourism industry and get badly needed foreign exchange. It seems to be paying off, as India last year recorded one million visitors for

the first time.

In the 1985-86 fiscal year, India gained 18 billion rupees, or \$1.4 billion, from tourism. But the boom is not without its problems.

Tourists mean further crowding in cities already loaded with people, making transportation and lodging difficult.

"You can't get a hotel room

here for love or for money," said Rabintra Seth, public relations manager of the exclusive Taj Hotel chain, describing New Delhi in March, the height of the tourist season.

Along with scarce hotel rooms, transport is overcrowded and customs and immigration officials are testier than usual.

In an effort to improve conditions for visitors, the government increased the tourism budget from 140 million rupees (\$10.7 million) in 1985-86 to 230 million rupees in 1987-88 — a 65 per cent hike. Some of the money is for new resorts.

"Tourism in India grew in a haphazard manner," said Nitish Sengupta, director general of the Tourism Department. "But now we are trying to expand our golden triangle of Delhi-Jaipur-Agra by developing other resorts."

Agra is the site of the Taj Mahal, and Jaipur, the pink city, also is a traditional tourist destination.

Now, there are plans to develop the hilly, misty northeastern states of Mizoram, Assam and Manipur, untouched even by Indian tourists, or perhaps the exotic Andaman and Nicobar islands off the eastern Indian coast.

The new plans also take into account the low-budget and middle-class tourist. Because a trip to faraway India is a long and costly air voyage, the idea is to provide a clean bed, safe water and better transport at a reasonable rate.

As in the past, low-budget travelers can follow the "hippie trail" frequented by disillusioned Westerners from the beaches of Goa to the holy city of Benaras to peaks of the Himalayas.

To present a better initial impression, immigration counters at major airports will be manned by younger and more courteous officers, tourism officials said.

In addition, the government has increased its advertising budget by tenfold since 1984 in an effort to lure travelling Americans and Europeans.

Movies such as "Gandhi" and "A Passage to India" also raised interest among foreigners, and package tours named after the films have sprung up.

Those in private tourist business say they are encouraged by the government's efforts to promote India as a tourist attraction. But they also say the government

must first upgrade existing facilities, provide new hotels, improve air links between cities, make telephones work and ensure safe drinking water.

At least three major hotels that were scheduled to open in New Delhi by October 1983 have not been completed.

Seth, whose Taj group is one of the largest five-star chains in India, says the government expects the private sector to carry the burden of the tourist boom and provides no incentives.

"There is paucity of land," he said. "You have to go to 30 different windows to get approvals to build a hotel."

If India reaches its target of 2.5 million tourists a year by 1990, the government estimates there will be a shortage of 27,000 rooms, Seth said.

The problems extend outside the hotels, where tourists are often greeted by shabby taxis, bumpy roads, non-working telephones and hundreds of beggars and touts offering brass locks, maps, guided tours, shoeshines and narcotics.

Apparently the mystic qualities keep them coming.

Roger and Linda Sandbrook of Britain, who said they have visited India more than 30 times, acknowledged that the hassles from taxi drivers and touts have increased over the years. But that doesn't stop them.

"The timelessness of India is really attractive," Mrs. Sandbrook said. "In the West, things and people change too quickly."



## Memory lapses not uncommon but not always serious

By Michael Conlon  
Reuters

CHICAGO — Memory lapses of the kind President Reagan may have experienced in recalling aspects of the Iran arms affair seem to be a common part of ageing and do not always signal a deeper problem, according to experts in the field.

"There doesn't seem to be any doubt there is a significant decline in memory performance when you get older," said Steven Ferris, associate professor in the department of psychiatry at New York University medical centre.

None of the specialists interviewed by Reuters commented directly on the cognitive abilities of the president, who turned 76 last month. And they said old-age forgetfulness must be distinguished from such serious impairments as Alzheimer's disease.

Ferris said that some degree of memory loss may be a normal function of ageing.

"We're not talking about dementia," he said, using the word that experts prefer to senility. "We're talking about a wide range of normal activities in people over 65. There's no question they feel subjectively that their memory isn't as good as it used to be."

Long-term retention of new information is often the aspect of memory most affected, Ferris said.

"Information you learned a long time ago probably isn't going to be affected very much. The ability to hold information for a few minutes is not. But what happened hours or a few days ago may be," he said.

According to the Tower Commission, the panel appointed by the president to probe White House and National Security Council (NSC) actions in the Iran arms deals, Reagan said he could not remember some of the decisions that led to the covert operation.

Howard Baker, Reagan's new chief of staff, was quoted recently as saying the president has a good grasp of sensitive and complex issues but if the subject was brought up two months later "the half-life of that memory was short."

The former Tennessee Republican senator added that he thought that was true of many people, including himself.

Medical experts distinguished between that type of memory

loss, and the serious memory problems caused by such physical problems as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease or strokes that affect millions of Americans.

Alzheimer's disease — which gradually erases the entire memory — is believed to affect as many as 20 per cent of the U.S. population over 80, and perhaps six per cent of those over 65.

According to a report issued by the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment, Alzheimer's disease afflicts between 1.2 million and 4 million Americans, and accounts for 50 to 75 per cent of all cases of senility.

Dr. Robert Butler, a former head of the National Institute on Aging and a Pulitzer prize winning author in the geriatric field, has said that the once-held belief that everyone would become senile if they lived long enough has been disproven.

He has said society appears to suffer from "memory performance anxiety," mistaking mere forgetfulness for something more serious. Unless memory loss is continuous and disabling, he theorises, it does not signal a disease.

Thomas Hess, an assistant professor of psychiatry at North Carolina State University and a memory specialist, told Reuters: "There are physiological changes that are associated with normal ageing that will have a detrimental impact on remembering."

"The thing we still don't really understand is the degree to which our experience as we grow older can affect the decline."

On standard memory tests, he said, older adults tend to perform more poorly than university students. But experts do not know whether that proves physiological decline or merely reflects such factors as unfamiliarity with testing.

When experience is built into the tests, he said, older adults tend to do as well as the younger ones, although young ones are generally better rote learners. "If you ask older adults what they've forgotten they say it's things that have happened in the past week, not the things that happened 20 years ago," Hess added.

Some studies have reported that older people in certain occupations — orchestra conductors, for example — tend to be longer lived and more alert than those in less demanding jobs.

## Battle for evening newspaper market sparks price war

By Edith M. Lederer  
The Associated Press

LONDON — A surprise three-way battle for London's evening newspaper market has sparked a price war and a giveaway bonanza including five free houses, a trip to New York and a racehorse.

The contest pits rival newspaper magnates Robert Maxwell and Lord Rothermere in a fight that promises to be long, loud and laden with even more goodies for readers.

After six years with only one evening paper, Londoners suddenly had three to choose from on Feb. 24 — one more than expected.

The capital had been set for the debut of Maxwell's London Daily News, ballyhooed as Britain's first 24-hour paper and launched with champagne, fireworks, 5,000 balloons and prizes including a two-week vacation in New York, a car, videos and cash.

But Rothermere, whose Lon-

don Evening Standard had monopolised the evening market since 1980, pulled one of the biggest surprises on Fleet Street, the city's newspaper row. On the eve of Maxwell's launch, he announced that he was resurrecting the Evening News, which he had killed off six years earlier.

Czech-born Maxwell, 63, a Socialist tycoon who bought Mirror group newspapers in 1984, denounced the move as an "obvious spoiler" and promised a fight to the end.

"If they want competition, we will see who has the biggest pocket," he said.

Rothermere, 61, the last of the traditional Fleet Street press barons who heads Associated Newspapers, conceded it was a spoiler but promised the Evening News would become permanent if it proved successful.

London's evening news war is part of a national circulation battle that began early last year with the shift to high-technology printing and the weakening of the

once powerful print unions. Newspaper production became profitable after a long period of losses.

Britons now have a choice of 13 national morning dailies, including two launched in 1986 — Today and The Independent.

The London Evening Standard had prepared to compete with the Daily News with a major facelift, and it offered five free homes in London plus competitions for a racehorse and a greyhound.

On Feb. 24, the Daily News hit the stands selling for 20 pence (32 cents), the same price as the Evening Standard, while the Evening News sold for 15 pence (24 cents).

Six days later, Maxwell cut the price of the Daily News to 10 pence (16 cents) to undercut the Evening News, but the latter's price was promptly dropped to 5 pence (8 cents).

Maxwell claimed the Daily News, which prints one morning and four afternoon editions, has been "an outstanding success."

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Ali Rawashdeh.



# Graf demolishes Lloyd in final

**KEY BISCAIYNE, Florida (R)** — Steffi Graf confirmed her position as heir apparent to the women's tennis throne when she demolished Chris Evert Lloyd 6-1, 6-2 to win the final of the \$1.8 million International Players Championship.

It took the West German teenager, seeded third, just 57 minutes to defeat the second-seeded Lloyd, exactly the same amount of time she needed to upset top seed and world's number one Martina Navratilova two days earlier in a semifinal.

"This was my biggest tournament ever," Graf said. "Because both Chris and Martina were in it, and I beat them both."

In men's semifinal action, top seed and defending champion Ivan Lendl defeated American Jimmy Connors, seeded sixth, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3 in a match that was halted Friday by rain.

Lendl will face fellow-Czechoslovak Miroslav Mecir, who advanced to the final when fourth seed Yannick Noah of France retired. Mecir led 7-5, 5-1 when Noah withdrew because of a shoulder injury suffered earlier in the week.

Graf collected a \$150,000 as the women's singles champion. Lloyd received \$60,000 as runner-up.

The second-seeded American managed to hold her serve only once in the match — in the second game of the second set. She broke Graf twice, but the second break did not come until the 17-year-old was serving for the match at 5-1.

Lloyd, 32, made frequent errors on her forehand and had little luck attacking Graf's usually weaker backhand side.

In the opening set, Graf was up 5-1 after three breaks. She broke

Lloyd for the fourth time at love to take the set.

In the second set, Graf took a 3-1 lead, then staved off two break points with two of her trademark blazing forehand winners to go up 4-1 on a service winner.

They traded breaks in the next two games before Graf, now ranked second in the world, closed the match with a forehand volley on one of her few trips to the net.

"She didn't get any pace out of her shots," Graf said of Lloyd's play Saturday. "She was making too many errors."

Lloyd said Graf was the best in the world this year.

"Martina is still number one, if you go with a computer and count the last 12 months," she said. "But if you based it on this year, Navratilova is not number one."

"I didn't expect her to hit that hard," Lloyd said. "She has the hardest forehand in women's tennis."

When play resumed Saturday, Lendl and Connors were even at one set each and 6-6 in the third. The entire four hour and 24 minute match hinged on the 17-minute, third-set tiebreaker.

Lendl jumped out to a 5-0 lead, then began to let the set slip away as Connors battled back to 6-6.

Connors had two set points, one at 8-7 on his own serve and one at 9-8 on Lendl's serve, but he missed both chances to take the advantage and the top seed closed out the tiebreaker 11-9.



Steffi Graf ... heir apparent

After winning the pivotal third set, Lendl led all the way in the fourth set winning it 6-3 to advance to the final.

Mecir, the ninth seed, was up 5-1 in the second set after taking the opening set when Noah decided to stop, saying pain killers he was taking for a shoulder injury were affecting his ability to go on playing.

"I felt dizzy and could not see very well," Noah said. "The pain

was not so bad but I was tentative and scared and didn't feel that I could play. Many times in the past I went too far and had to take three months off instead of a week. I didn't want to do anything like that again."

Mecir last faced Lendl in the final of the 1986 U.S. Open, a match Lendl won easily in straight sets.

"I hope I'm going to do better than last time," Mecir said.

## Tyson adds another title to heavyweight crown

**LAS VEGAS (R)** — Mike Tyson chased James "Bonecrusher" Smith around the ring for 12 rounds before winning a unanimous points decision to add the World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight title to his World Boxing Council (WBC) crown.

Smith appeared as if all he wanted was to last the distance. Smith held on to his fellow American throughout the fight and referee Mills Lane of the United States took a point away from Smith in the second round and again in the eighth round for excessive holding.

The only real action in the fight was in the closing seconds of the last round. Smith hit Tyson with a flurry of punches, which Tyson said later, "didn't hurt me. They only took my legs away."

Tyson, at 20 the youngest heavyweight champion in history, opened the fight with a left hook, throwing punches from a crouch. Tyson with a 28 centimetre disadvantage in reach had to get in close to land punches. But whenever he did, Smith, with a 1.93 metre to 1.80 metre height advantage, would simply tie him up. That was the pattern for the entire fight.

Tyson insisted after the fight that he was not frustrated, but the young champion and Smith exchanged words after the bell ended the first round and Tyson reached out and hit Smith with a left to the head.

Tyson, who earned \$1.5 million



Mike Tyson... had to chase Smith

for the fight, opened up a cut over Smith's left eye in the second round. By that time some of the 14,000 fans — who paid up to \$1,000 a seat in the outdoor arena — started booing. Smith earned a shot at Tyson and the million dollars he earned by stopping Tim Witherspoon in the first round last December to win the WBA title. Tyson captured the WBC crown when he stopped Trevor Berbick in the

second round last November.

This bout was to have been the penultimate confrontation in a heavyweight title unification series, with the winner to face American Michael Spinks for undisputed possession of the world championship.

Spinks was stripped of his International Boxing Federation crown for not making a mandatory defence, leaving Tyson after Saturday night's fight the only

world heavyweight champion. Smith was asked after the fight if all he had wanted was to survive.

"Don't you want to survive?" he replied. "I nailed him in the last round. Mike Tyson was a devastating left hook. He can punch, but he couldn't knock out the Bonecrusher," Smith said.

Tyson had little chance to knock out Smith since the 33-year-old native of Magnolia, North Carolina, often was literally running around in the ring.

All three officials — Lou Tabat and Dalby Shirley of the United States and Jose Guerra of Mexico — scored the fight 120-106.

In the sixth round Smith — at a safe distance — spread his arms wide and smiled at Tyson. The crowd began booing as Smith walked around the ring close to the ropes while Tyson, who now has a 29-0 record, stalked him.

Smith, whose record dropped to 19-6, further taunted Tyson at the end of the sixth round by pushing his glove in Tyson's face after the bell. Tyson glowered at him.

Smith landed a strong punch in the 11th round but that was mostly the result of Tyson running into a left hook.

Tyson, who was unmarked after the fight, said of Smith, "He wasn't in there to win, he was only there to survive."

Tyson's trainer Kevin Rooney put it more bluntly: "Bonecrusher just came to stink the joint out."

## Moenchengladbach mauls Uerdingen in German Cup

**BONN (R)** — Favourite Borussia Moenchengladbach stormed into the semifinals of the West German Cup with a 9-2 mauling of Bayer Uerdingen.

Moenchengladbach, stirred by its 3-0 UEFA Cup quarter-final first leg victory over Portugal's Vitoria Guimaraes on Wednesday, produced a stunning series of attacks which left the Bayer defence in total disarray.

Hans-Joerg Creien, Uwe Rahn and Hans-Georg Drehsen all scored twice against a defence which has conceded only 24 goals in 17 First Division games. Stuttgart Kickers was the only

Second Division side to win a place in the last four with a surprise 3-1 defeat of Eintracht Frankfurt. Three goals came in the last five minutes after Kickers led 1-0.

In the other quarter-finals Saturday Hamburg, Moenchengladbach's chief rival for the cup, beat Second Division Darmstadt 1-0 and Fortuna Dusseldorf knocked out Karlsruhe, also 1-0.

In the Bundesliga, Bayer Leverkusen beat Borussia Dortmund 3-2 to move up to third place in the table, two points behind Hamburg, who has 26. Bayern Munich lead with 27.

## Twins team up to boost Bordeaux over Rennes

**PARIS (R)** — An example of brotherly understanding between Yugoslav twins Zoran and Zlatko Vujovic pulled Bordeaux one point clear of Marseille at the top of the French First Division Saturday night.

A 30th-minute cross from the left by Zoran found Zlatko in the area and his firm header gave Bordeaux a narrow 1-0 win over bottom club Rennes. Marseille could manage only a 0-0 draw at Auxerre.

Both Bordeaux and Marseille, who have made a private duel of the battle for the title, experienced problems during their hard-fought matches.

Rennes, buoyed by a draw at Marseille last week, was always a danger to the visitor with former West German international Uwe Reinders, who moved from Bordeaux to Rennes during the winter break, particularly keen to

impress. Reinders nearly levelled the score early in the second half but his header was tipped over the bar by goalkeeper Dominique Dropsy.

Marseille would have beaten fifth-placed Auxerre if Jean-Pierre Papin had not continued to show worrying lack of efficiency in front of goal in the early minutes.

The French international striker was twice fed perfectly by veteran midfielder Alain Giresse, but both times Auxerre keeper Bruno Martini foiled Papin.

A 1-0 defeat at Lille plunged defending champion Paris Saint-Germain deeper into trouble after its humiliating 3-0 home upset last week.

PSG is now 11th in the table, 11 points behind Bordeaux — who has 36 points — after 25 matches.

## Napoli stretches lead in Italy

**ROME (R)** — Italian champion Juventus found out that life without veteran defender Antonio Cabrini will be tough as it dropped a vital point in its pursuit of leader Napoli.

An own goal by the injured Cabrini's replacement, Nicola Caricola, contributed to a surprise 2-2 home draw Sunday against lowly Ascoli which allowed Napoli, 1-0 winner over Atalanta, to open a five-point lead at the top with nine games to

play. Cabrini, the Italian captain, is due to have a knee operation this week and is expected to be out of action for at least four months. Juventus, also without suspended midfielder Lionello Manfredonia, lost control of the game after going 2-0.

Caricola's own goal, at the end of the first half, made it 2-1 and Ascoli defender Vittorio Puscedu slipped home the equaliser in the 51st minute.

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# Britain pledges full probe into ferry disaster; 135 feared dead

LONDON (R) — Stunned survivors from a British car ferry disaster off Belgium flew home to an emotional reunion with relatives as the government promised a full probe of the sinking in which 135 people were feared dead.

The first group of 190 survivors, including children, were reunited with families and loved ones at Gatwick Airport near London Saturday night. Dazed and sobbing, dozens of people wrapped in blankets flung themselves into the arms of relatives.

The 7,951-tonne Herald of Free Enterprise with 542 people aboard went down in icy waters shortly after leaving the Belgian port of Zeebrugge for Dover, England on Friday.

An international rescue team, including NATO troops, saved 408 of those on board, who were mostly British. It was Britain's worst peacetime maritime disaster since the sinking of the liner Titanic in 1912.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who flew to

to its side.

Britain's National Union of Seamen called on International Maritime Organisation to review the design of roll-on, roll-off ferries.

A report by the International Maritime Organisation in 1984 said more ferries of this type were lost in accidents than ships with deck areas divided by vertical bulkheads.

"This means that a relatively minor accident, such as a truck toppling over as a result of defective lashing, can escalate rapidly to something much more serious. Such shifts can cause severe stability problems for the ship," the report said.

Townsend Thoresen, owners of the capsized ferry, said its vessels were safe and there was nothing wrong with their design.

"We have no idea how this disaster could have happened. We are completely puzzled about its cause," a spokesman said.

Meanwhile a net was secured over the gaping bow doors of the

capsized ferry Sunday to prevent any dangerous cargo escaping after two drums were seen drifting in the sea, port officials said.

The safety move followed earlier fears that the vessel was carrying dangerous chemicals.

There was no immediate word on what the recovered drums contained but Belgian Transport Minister Herman De Croo said Saturday his government was concerned that dangerous chemicals might have been on board.

Commenting on a report by the Belgian News Agency Belga that two lorries were on board carrying 111 drums of cyanide-based chemicals, the minister said most such ferries would be carrying some dangerous chemicals.

"The matter is being kept under surveillance but we are convinced there is no danger," he said.

Townsend Thoresen told reporters Saturday: "We do carry hazardous cargoes, so it would not be unusual but we are checking."

## 36 people killed in Venezuelan bus crash

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Thirty-six people were killed and another 17 seriously injured when a bus overturned and caught fire outside Caracas, a police commissioner said.

The bus carrying 55 passengers from Caracas to the western city of Barquisimeto hit a highway barrier after a front tire exploded, commissioner Jose Arias Palma told the Associated Press Saturday.

The accident occurred shortly after midnight (04:40 GMT) near La Victoria, 30 miles (50 kilometres) west of Caracas.

The driver of the bus, Rafael Eduardo Perez, who got off with

slight injuries, will be charged with reckless driving and manslaughter, he said.

"He was driving way beyond the speed limit... that's why he lost control of the bus and that's why the accident is so serious," Arias Palma said.

"That is hell. The bodies are burned beyond recognition," police officer Antonio Bernal told television networks.

"Apparently the bus was carrying gasoline in one of the luggage compartments, which added to the fire and the tragedy."

The accident is the worst on Venezuelan roads in recent years.

## At least 18 killed in Ecuador earthquake

QUITO (R) — The death toll has risen to 18 in the earthquake which paralysed oil production in Ecuador and forced the OPEC member nation to impose fuel conservation.

Rescue workers digging through mud Saturday found the bodies of 10 passengers trapped in a bus under a landslide caused by the quake on Thursday, Health Minister Jorge Bracho said.

He told Reuters the bodies were found in the village of Reventador, near the quake epicentre at the volcano of the same name 90 kilometres east of Quito.

The quake, registering six on the 12-point international Mer-

calli Scale, killed eight other people in four towns in north eastern Ecuador, Mr. Bracho said.

Most died when their adobe huts collapsed. He said the real death toll might never be known because other bodies could be hidden in the rubble of destroyed homes.

Mr. Bracho said army helicopters Saturday evacuated at least 350 jungle villagers stranded by mudslides. Many had set fires to attract the attention of aircraft.

The earthquake halted oil production and exports because of damage to about 40 kilometres of the main pipeline linking Amazon basin oil fields to the Pacific coast, Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa said.

## U.S. rocket explodes after launch in Alaska

WASHINGTON (AP) — A small suborbital rocket carrying an experiment into the upper atmosphere exploded shortly after takeoff from a launch site in Alaska, U.S. space agency officials have said.

The mission failed when a black Brant X rocket blew up about 10 seconds after ignition of the second stage, said Goddard Space Centre news chief Jim Elliott. The explosion came ab-

out 22 seconds after liftoff from a research range operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Joyce Milliner, public affairs officer for the space agency's Wallops flight facility in nearby Virginia, said the 300-pound (135-kg) payload of the rocket was intended to study particles and energy fields associated with the Aurora Borealis, or northern lights.

## Haig calls for 'president of experience' in 1988

BOSTON (AP) — The Iran arms deal probably has convinced Americans that they need a "president of experience" in 1988, former Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said.

"I think the Iranian crisis has probably enhanced the sensitivity of the American electorate to the need in '88 for a president of experience, more hands-on management style and, above all, experience abroad," Gen. Haig said Saturday.

The retired army general said at a news conference that he would announce by March 24 whether he will seek the Republican nomination.

"I'm leaning in the direction of entering the race and very strongly," said Gen. Haig, who was secretary of state during President Ronald Reagan's first term.

He also was chief of staff under President Richard Nixon and a former military head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

## Deng says hearing problem shows he should retire

PEKING (AP) — Top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said Sunday his hearing problems indicate it's time for him to retire.

While visiting with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the 82-year-old Deng explained that his hearing is bad in one ear. "This shows that it is time that I should retire," said Mr. Deng, chuckling. He asked about Tanzanian Revolutionary Party chairman Julius Nyerere and asked Mr. Mwinyi to convey regards to Mr. Nyerere.

"I am pleased to find you in good health after two years," said Mr. Mwinyi, who visited China in 1985 but is making his first trip to Tanzania this year.

"Me? I'm so-so," Mr. Deng said. "Except for my ear, I have no other big health problems."

Mr. Deng, who appeared fit and jovial, said: "I will soon be 83 years old. As the Chinese legend goes, the most difficult time to pass is 73 years old and 84 years old."

When Mr. Mwinyi said he had no doubt that Mr. Deng would live to be 100, the Chinese leader replied, "I have said many times I want to live up to the year 1997. It is my wish and by then I will be 93 years old. I want to go see

Hong Kong then."

Hong Kong is scheduled to revert to Chinese control in 1997 when the British lease on the colony runs out. China has promised that Hong Kong can keep its capitalist system for 50 years after the takeover, but a recent wave of political conservatism has caused concern among Hong Kong residents about their future under Communist rule.

There also has been speculation that Mr. Deng's power and his ambitious market-force economic reform programme may have been weakened by the new political trend, a backlash against pro-democracy student demonstrations in December and January.

Yu Yaobang, a top proponent of the reforms, was ousted from his post as Communist Party general secretary by other party leaders for not taking a firmer stand against the student demonstrators.

China's leaders have repeatedly assured foreign visitors that the ouster of Mr. Hu will not affect China's reforms, its open-door policy or policy on Hong Kong. Mr. Deng said last year that he wanted to retire, but the party did not want him to quit.

## Nine political activists hurt in Pakistan clash

KARACHI (R) — At least nine demonstrators were wounded in a clash between two groups in Pakistan's largest city Karachi, police said Sunday.

They said supporters of the Muslim fundamentalist Jamaat-Islami Party and of the immigrant rights organisation Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) battled with knives, iron bars and staves Saturday night. Police fired shotguns and tear gas to disperse the groups.

The clash broke out before a meeting due to be addressed by

Karachi's former mayor, Abdus Sattar Afghani. The mayor was arrested for demonstrating in front of the Sind provincial assembly last month and dismissed from his post. He was later released.

Witnesses said six people were detained by police for rioting Saturday night. Police have not confirmed the arrests.

The Jamaat supporters President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq's policies while the MQM opposes them.

## Pakistan seeks stronger defence 'to maintain peace'

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said that Pakistan must bolster its defences to maintain peace in the region.

"We do not have aggressive designs against anybody, but at the same time we are not oblivious to the fact that a strong defence capability is a sure guarantee for peace," Mr. Junejo said during an inauguration ceremony for the country's first rocket propellant plant.

Built at Havelian, 48 kilometres north of Islamabad, the factory was constructed by the Chinese.

The prime minister's comments came after a tense border confrontation between Pakistan and India.

Contras claim shooting down Nicaraguan helicopter

MIAMI (R) — Nicaraguan rebels shot down a Soviet-made armoured helicopter that was attacking them in north eastern Nicaragua, a rebel spokesman said.

Jorge Rosales, spokesman for rebel umbrella group United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), said Saturday the troops used a

## Aquino predicts defeat for Communist rebels

MANILA (Agencies) — President Corason Aquino, taking a tough line against Communist rebels, Sunday denounced the guerrillas as "stubborn" and said they were heading for a bitter defeat.

Apparently incensed by an escalation of guerrilla attacks that followed a breakdown of peace talks, she warned that "those who misread the national will and overestimated their public support will fall by the wayside."

"That was the bitter lesson history has taught the past regime and the mavericks of the recent past," Mrs. Aquino said, referring to ousted ruler Ferdinand Marcos and army officers involved in three coup attempts against her.

"That, too, is the reality that confronts a stubborn Communist insurgency that has yet to know that it has already lost its heart and soul, that is, the hopes and trust of the people."

Mrs. Aquino is trying to unite the military behind her year-old government. She was speaking to a luncheon of 400 artillery officers at a suburban army camp.

The officers presented her with a written promise to support her and gave her a two-foot-long artillery shell casing to keep the document in.

Military reports said about 270 people — many of them civilians — have been killed in an average of eight daily clashes across the country since peace negotiations and a 60-day ceasefire ended last month.

Mrs. Aquino said the "people's power" uprising that ended Marcos's rule and thrust her into the presidency "is here to stay. Democracy will endure and we

can only move forward. What is needed only is to move in step."

She told the military it must remain obedient to civilian rule.

"The armed forces, regardless of factions that existed before the (February 1986) revolution, are now seen as one armed force... that is how the people want to see it: Army and people as one under this government."

The rebels have also hardened the rhetoric of their attacks on Mrs. Aquino and the military.

Last week, the outlawed Philippine Communist Party accused the government of seeking increased U.S. aid and tolerating alleged military massacres of civilians while "affecting a posture of liberalism."

In a separate development Mrs. Aquino's 24 hand-picked senate candidates formally launch their joint campaign Monday with a rally in the provincial stronghold of Vice President Salvador Laurel.

The 24 candidates, nominated by the Lakas Ng Bansa (people power) coalition, will appear at an afternoon rally Batangas, marking the start of the campaign for May 11 congressional elections.

The Commission on Elections said prospective candidates have until midnight Sunday (1600 GMT) to file for the senate race. Candidates for the House of Representatives have until midnight March 23 to file.

Eight of the senate nominees hold cabinet rank. Mrs. Aquino has required government officials to resign in order to run in the election, and she is expected to swear-in replacement cabinet members Monday.

## Costa Rican president accuses North of lying

SAN JOSE (R) — President Oscar Arias has accused fired White House aide Oliver North of lying about alleged threats to withhold U.S. aid if Costa Rica revealed the existence of a secret airstrip for resupplying Nicaraguan rebels.

"Mr. North should clear up that misunderstanding or the reasons that led him to make affirmations that are removed from the truth," Mr. Arias said in a statement Saturday night.

The Tower Commission, which investigated the Iran arms scandal, said the aide, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, threatened Mr. Arias with a cutoff of \$80 million in U.S. economic assistance if he disclosed that the airstrip was being used to drop supplies to the rebels, known as contras.

The White House-appointed commission's report quotes Col. North as saying the idea of threatening Mr. Arias was suggested by Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, the Reagan administration's senior adviser on Latin America, and Lewis Tambis, the former U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica.

Mr. Abrams said Friday that no threats were ever made and that he was convinced Col. North never spoke to Mr. Arias. Mr. Abrams acknowledged, however, that the United States, through Mr. Tambis, asked Mr. Arias not to publicise the existence of the airstrip and that it had been used to support the contras.

Mr. Arias said U.S. officials had met with authorities of his government, "with the purpose of persuading it to modify its position of neutrality." He made no specific reference to Mr. Tambis.

This was not accepted, Mr. Arias said, adding that the talks with U.S. officials were "never accompanied by direct or veiled threats."

Use of the airstrip for contra activities ended as soon as Mr. Arias took office 10 months ago, Mr. Abrams said.

Costa Rica, which has no standing army, professes neutrality in all regional conflicts including the U.S.-backed guerrilla war in neighbouring Nicaragua.

In a memo last September Col. North said he had gone "well beyond my charter" by having threatened "Mr. Arias with a cutoff of U.S. aid."

Mr. Abrams said Friday that

## S. Korean dies from injuries after setting himself on fire

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — A young man who set himself on fire in an apparent anti-government protest has died, hospital authorities said Sunday.

The 25-year-old college dropout had been in a critical condition with serious burns at Seoul's Korea Hospital after he poured gasoline on his body Friday near the Sejong Cultural Centre.

Before taking the action, he was said to have shouted what witnesses said were anti-government slogans. The man was identified as Pyo Jung-Doo, who had lived near the southern city of Kwangju, the scene of bloody anti-government rioting in 1980.

South Korea's rival political camps have been in a bitter battle over how the nation's constitution should be revised when President Chun Doo-Hwan steps down in February 1988.

Mr. Chun's ruling party has been advocating changes to a parliamentary form of government, in which the majority party chooses the chief executive. The opposition wants direct presidential elections.

It was the first self-immolation this year. There were several cases last year in which dissident students and other young people set themselves on fire to dramatise their opposition to the Chun government.

## COLUMNS 7&8

### Goats for votes riles animal protectors

CAIRO (R) — Goats are a dwindling breed in the western desert town of Mersa Matruh where candidates in Egypt's parliamentary elections trade them for vote. The Society for the Protection of Animals says at least 16,000 of them are likely to be slaughtered in the month-long run-up to elections on April 6. Goat meat, rice and mint tea is the traditional fare when the candidates host prospective voters. The society has now urged them to spare the bearded ruminants and restrict their hospitality to just the tea.

### Parachutist drops in for a visit

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli family had an unexpected weekend visitor drop in — a 64-year-old parachutist who landed on their fourth-floor balcony. Jerry Reinarov was making his ninth free-fall jump over a Tel Aviv beach when his parachute failed to open fully and winds blew him inland. "Then a miracle happened," he told reporters. "My parachute lines caught hold on the edge of an apartment house roof, breaking my fall." The parachutist, swinging along the side of the building, grabbed hold of a fourth-floor balcony railing and was pulled to safety. "We told him we did not mind his unexpected visit but next time he should try to use the door," said Ariela Ofek.

### Woman starts solo bid to North Pole

WARD HUNT ISLAND, Canada (R) — American Pam Flowers set out with a sled and eight dogs on a journey she hopes will make her the first lone woman to reach the North Pole by land. Flowers, 40, told reporters before leaving that she expected the trip to take 60 to 70 days. She will make daily radio contact, if conditions permit, with base camp at Resolute, a weather station and far-north airport in Canada. Flowers must complete her trek by mid-May at the latest because the 24-hour Arctic sun, which comes with the Vernal Equinox in mid-March, will make the ice too broken and mushy to traverse beyond that date. Straight-line distance from her starting point to the pole is 750 kilometres, but Flowers expects she will travel at least 1,600 kilometres as she detours around obstacles such as ice-pressure ridges as high as 15 metres as well as open water.

### Monkey runs amok after boys kill baby

DHAKA (R) — A monkey whose new-born baby was stoned to death by a gang of boys savaged nearly 70 people — mostly schoolchildren — at Narayanganj in the past week, police said. Doctors at a hospital in the industrial town near Dhaka said they treated at least 50 people for bites. Residents said the demented mother also ransacked kitchens and stole clothes left out to dry.

### Therese sweeps French film awards

PARIS (R) — Therese, directed by Alain Cavalier, an intimate chronicle of a young girl's decision to become a nun and dedicate her life to the Roman Catholic faith, was the runaway winner at the annual French film awards. Cavalier's film swept six of the Golden "Cesar" Awards, modelled on Hollywood's Oscars, including those for best film, best director and best script. Catherine Mouchet, who plays the role of the young nun, canonised after her death as Saint Therese of Lisieux, won the award for the best female newcomer. The film also won the Cesars for best editing and best photography. Other winners included Sabine Azema for best actress in Alain Resnais's *Melo* and Daniel Auteuil for best actor in Jean de Florette, the French cinema's biggest 1986 box-office hit. American jazz musician Herbie Hancock was honoured for the best musical score for *Around Midnight* directed by Bernard Tavernier. The award for the best foreign film went to a Frenchman — Jean-Jacques Annaud for the *Name of the Rose*. Its star Sean Connery presided over the ceremony with French actress Jeanne Moreau.

### Connery, Hepburn get top French honours

PARIS (AP) — Deputy Culture Minister Philippe de Villiers has named film stars Sean Connery and Audrey Hepburn as Commanders of Arts and Letters. The award is one of France's most prestigious honours in the arts. Mr. de Villiers congratulated Miss Hepburn and Connery for "having managed to escape the stereotypes despite their worldwide fame." Connery recently played the monk William in Jean-Jacques Annaud's medieval thriller *The Name of the Rose*. Miss Hepburn was hosting the Cesar ceremonies. Tears filled her eyes and Mr. de Villiers tied the green and white striped ribbon around her neck. Speaking perfect French, Miss Hepburn said it was the French novelist Colette, the author of *Gigi*, who helped her start a film career 35 years ago.

### Oliver Stone wins Director Guild Award

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Oliver Stone won the annual Directors Guild Award, traditionally a harbinger of the Academy Awards, for his direction of the brutal Vietnam War film *Platoon*. "This is really a Cinderella story tonight," said Stone, who based his script on his own experience as a soldier in the Vietnam war and spent 10 years struggling to find to find backing for the film. Also nominated were Woody Allen for *Hannah and Her Sisters*, James Ivory for *A Room With a View*, Randa Haines for *Children of a Lesser God* and Rob Reiner for *Stand By Me*. At the guild's New York banquet, Academy Award winner Elia Kazan was awarded the group's highest honour: The D.W. Griffith Award. Only 18 other directors have received the award "for outstanding achievement and lifetime contribution to film." Kazan won Oscars for his direction of *Gentleman's Agreement* and *On the Waterfront*. His other films include *East of Eden*, *Boomerang* and a Streeter Named Desire. Only three times has the winner of the Directors Guild Award failed to win the Oscar.

### India moves to protect frogs

NEW DELHI (AP) — India has banned the export of frogs' legs, saying the amphibians are more valuable as domestic mosquito predators than as gourmet dinners abroad. A statement by the Ministry of Environment and Forests said the export ban, effective immediately, was to protect India's dwindling frog population. "There is conclusive evidence of the role of frogs in controlling agricultural pests and mosquitoes," the statement said. It said that rising demand for frogs' legs had led to the killing "of a very large number of frogs... and a marked depletion of the population of frogs." No statistics were available on annual frogs' leg sales, but France is believed to be the main buyer.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
©1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

ROAD MAP VIA VIENNA

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♠A104  
♥K73  
♦A104  
♣Q94

**SOUTH**  
♠KJ8  
♥Q9  
♦K86  
♣AJ852

The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1♣ 1♥ 3NT  
Pass Pass Pass 3NT  
Opening lead: Eight of ♣.

Active bidders have a cross to bear. They sometimes reveal so much about the hand that they become passive defenders as declarer makes use of the information they give him. Consider this hand from the recent Grand National Pairs Championship.

North's double of one diamond was "negative," i.e., for takeout, not for penalties. South showed his balanced hand by choosing one no trump for his rebid since he expected a heart bolster from his partner, and North raised to game.

West led the top of his partner's suit, dummy played low and East correctly inserted the ten. Declarer, Richard Oshlag of Memphis,

Tenn., ducked! Now East made the fine play of returning a low heart. Declarer overtook his queen with the table's king and led the last heart.

East had to take his hearts or never get them. That reduced the hand to this position:

**NORTH**  
♠A104  
♥Q95  
♦A10  
♣Q9

**SOUTH**  
♠KJ8  
♥Q9  
♦K86  
♣AJ

When East shifted to a diamond, declarer won in dummy with the ace and was not tempted by the club finesse — after all, West had to have the king of clubs and five diamonds for his overall. He came to hand with the ace of clubs — a Vienna Coup — and then ran four spades, discarding the jack of clubs from hand.

In dummy there remained a diamond and the queen of clubs, while declarer held K-8 in diamonds. West could not hold both the king of clubs and two diamonds, and was faced with the choice of which hand he presented with the game-going trick.

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*